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Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELV

VOL. VIII. NO. 291 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

52, TAMARIND LANE,
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BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
4th December	Narkunda	16,113
11th ,,	Malwa	10,883
18th ,,	Kalyan	8,987
21st ,,	Morvada (a) ..	8,103
25th ,,	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,932
8th ,,	Caledonia (b) ..	7,572
15th ,,	Dwarka	8,092
22nd ,,	Sicilia (c)	8,983
29th ,,	Morea (d)	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-I-Hind ..	11,420
12th ,,	Plassy *	7,946
19th ,,	Malwa	10,883
26th ,,	Caldera	15,825

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Throug steamers from Far East. Call Bombay fo Mails only
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
4th December.	Morea	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
12th ,,	Dilwara ..	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
1920.		
2nd Dec.	.. Barjora	Karachi and P.Gulf.
2nd ,,	.. Chakdara	Busreh direct.
3rd ,,	.. Lhasa	Karachi direct 1 p. m.
6th ,,	.. Taroba	East and South Africa.
6th ,,	.. Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5154	17th Dec:	24 Dec:
Tenshin Maru	O: Hideshima	4921.	19th Dec.	30th Dec

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain:	Arrival.	Departure:
Kondo Maru	T. Watanabe	20th	Nov. 30th Dec:
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	1st	Dec. 23rd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabursho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 589.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,617	6	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Umballa City	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on th following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivo or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE 6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.

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The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary,
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,680,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. HARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau. Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 94.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Ilukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
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RAE & Co.,
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or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
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JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:
AHMEDABAD Laxmidas L. Saraya Speci Representative
CALCUTTA Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS .. .. 3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS .. .. .. 6½ % P. A.
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„ Citric	„ of Magnesium	„ Bicromate
„ Lactic	„ of Zinc 98%	„ Bicarb
„ Oxalic	China Clay	„ Bisulphite
„ Phormic	Dextrine Yellow	„ Caustic 98 %
„ Tannic	„ White	„ „ 72 %
„ Tartaric	Epsom Salt	„ „ 76/7 %
Alum (Lumps)	Farina 1st quality	„ Hydrosulphite
Ammonia Sal—	French Chalk Powder	„ Silicate 120 & 170
„ Liq—	Glauber Salt	„ Stannate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	„ Nitrite
„ Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapioca Flour	„ „ (White)
Bleaching Powder	Wheat Starch	Sulphate of Alumina
Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	„ of Copper
Chrome Alum		„ of Iron
Glycerine pure	DYEING COLOURS.	„ of Soda
Litharge Flake		„ of Zinc
Marseilles Soap	Alizarine Red Paste	Sort Soap
Potash Bicromate	Congo Red	Tin Crystals
„ Caustic	Hematine Crystals	Turkey Red Oil 50 %
„ Chlorate	Logwood Extract	Washing Soda
„ Permanganate	Magenta Crystals	Zinc Dust
„ Prussiate	Methyl Violet	Etc. Etc. Etc.
MILL STORES.	Sulphur Black	MACHINERY PARTS.
	Victoria Blue B	
	Etc. Etc. Etc.	

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Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Htrni Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide Rs. 2-8 per Phial of 1 oz. 1 lb. Rs. 20.

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Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says:— Thanks. The Hernia specifi did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

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The favourite "Villain" of the Screen in a tremendously powerful and Thrilling Universal Photo-play.

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featuring

BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m., (S.T.)

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(Sandhurst Road).

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A Stirring Drama of the Race—just when the Racing Season Opens in Bombay!

BIG RACING ON IN TOWN!

BETTING: TEN TO ONE ON "EAGLET"!!

What would you do if you owned a "moody" racehorse, that would allow none to ride him but your daughter, and a gang of racing crooks scheming to ruin you!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the Broadwest British Star,

POPPY WYNDHAM,

in the most fascinating of all Turf romances,

"A GREAT COUP"

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily; 5.30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m., (S. T.)

West-End

CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

For the First Time in Bombay!

The Superb and Magnificent continuation of the World-popular Tarzan Stories.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS

present

The 3rd Series of Tarzan, first time in Bombay.

"The Return of Tarzan"

The Latest of the Edgar Rice Burroughs' stories of the mighty ape-man has been made into screen lore by Numa Pictures Corporation.

"The Return of Tarzan"

You see the King of Lions in a distinctly new and fascinating role. You see him once again, amidst his primitive elements—coddling with apes, battling with lions, toying with wild elephants.

"The Return of Tarzan"

The gayety of Parisian society, the dizzy whirl of that city's famous underworld, the drama of sun frought Algerian deserts, the conflict of men of might aboard a huge ocean-liner, the savagery, mystery and thrilling romance of the African jungle, all mingled into the playground of this story.

A cast of recognised players headed by Gene Pollar, includes Walter Niller Kerla Schramm, Armound Cortez, George Romain, Estelle Taylor, Donna, Ramivez, Peggy Rannon, and many jungle actors.

"The Return of Tarzan"

By virtue of its story vogue, remarkable production, selected cast, superb direction and notable photography is the greatest attraction in screen circles to-day.

AT

West-End Cinema,

NEW CHARNI ROAD,

Commencing from Saturday the 11th instant.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picure Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD

JACK DEMPSEY

The world's Heavy-weight Champion

IN

"THE DAREDEVIL JACK"

An Exciting Pathe Serial

Episode 7 A Slow in the Dark

Episode 8 Blinding Hate

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CUBA

FLAT BROKE

Comic by S. Pollard

Time 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily.

Matinee—on Saturdays & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. & Sundays 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

NEW VARIETY!

First Time In Bombay

Special Engagement.

The Biggest Laugh Bombay has had for Years.

The World's Trio

present their great Comedy Scene

"Mrs. Murphy's Two Star Boarders"

An Eccentric Surprise Novelty Act.

"Stimulating Mrs. Barton"

A New Style Comedy in two parts.

First appearance in Bombay

"NENA."

AND PARTNER.

in Modern Dances.

"Gaumont Graphic"

Popular Prices.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A True Pictorial Version of

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON'S

daring attempt to cross the south

"THE BOTTOM OF THE WORLD"

A Pictorial Journey through the perilous Seas of the Antartic. A Graphic Depiction of a desperate battle for life in the Polar Regions.

Something to tickle your funny bone

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"CAPTAIN KIDD'S KIDD"

A Roaring, Rousing Joyride of Laughter

PATHE PICTORIAL

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A PATHE SERIAL

"The Third Eye"

4, 5, 6 & 7 Episodes.

Who Was

"The Third Eye"

If you have a keen mind, if you have bright brains, try and solve the mystery.

THRILLING, EXCITING, DARING, EYE-OPENING, BEAUTIFUL & TOPNOTCH SERIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

ACTION! MYSTERY!!

ROMANCE!!! THRILLS!!!!

A battle of Science against the wily wits of cultured criminals.

One man against many.

ANTONIO MORENO

in the Brother's Super Serial

THE INVISIBLE HAND

a Startling serial of Secret Service

See **THE THIRD INSTALMENT**

AT THE

MAJESTIC

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace

Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

THE

THIRD MUSIC CONFERENCE

OF THE

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya,

BOMBAY,

will be held in "Shri Ram Chawk" on 6th. and 7th. December 1920.

Important and attractive features of the Conference being the Musical Concerts, accompanied by interesting dance and singing by eminent musicians as also Vocal and Instrumental experts from all parts of India.

Rare opportunity for Music loving public.

For rates of Tickets and other particulars please see hand-bills.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS KALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.—The best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars ly to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery Byculla Station Road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EUROPEAN MERCHANDISE BY V.P.P. —Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL, beg to announce that with the opening of their V.P.P. Department they are now prepared to buy and forward any class of goods in the English Market by valuable payable parcels, provided parcels are within the Postal limits. Lines at present available include Suitings, Shirtings, Hose, Drapery, Stationery, Umbrellas, Ties, Fancy Goods and many others. All orders received are placed with manufacturers in strict rotation and rock bottom prices secured. Samples and quotations forwarded on request. Every class of buying and shipping undertaken at the lowest commission rates. Address communications to Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL, Colonial Agents and Buyers, 54, Great Queen Street, London, W. C. 2. Code A. B. C., 5th Edition. 6222

WANTED TO INVEST 5,000 to 10,000 rupees in a good profiteering business. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6128

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent MAN to take charge of Marine and Fire insurance departments. Apply Box No. 1502, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 6787

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS in the Cotton Mills. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 1458. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6581

WANTED—A competent BOOK-KEEPER for a Commercial House. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply Box No. 1503 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6788

WANTED—Two thoroughly competent SHORTHAND TYPISTS, only quick and competent men need apply to Box No. 1438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 6764

A SUB-ASSISTANCE SURGEON required for "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dhrangadhra, salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 120 per month. Apply with recent testimonial to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for a charitable dispensary at Parel for morning duty only on monthly pay of Rs. 100. Apply to the GENERAL SECRETARY, Social Service League, Girgaum, Bombay. 6690

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Chemistry or an L. T. C., as ASSISTANT LECTURER in Chemistry. Must be prepared to join immediately. Apply stating terms to PRINCIPAL, Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda. 6779

WANTED.—Competent COURT CLERK immediately, none but those with experience need apply. Salary to commence Rs. 100. Apply stating age and experience to Box No. 1500, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6766

WANTED for a large Shipchandlery House, the services of an experienced and influential European canvasser. Good prospects to a really competent hand. Apply stating terms and experience to Box No. 1481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6676

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS and SURVEYERS, having experience of Building Construction for up-country work. Apply to Mr. N. J. MODI, Consulting Engineer, 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, stating salary and enclosing copies of testimonials. 6774

WANTED—A TYPIST with good speed and experienced in office routine. Also a good SALESMAN with experience in indenting business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6684

WANTED for Basra, first class SHORT-HAND-TYPIST, salary up to Rs. 300 per month with free quarters and medical attendance. Experienced men only need apply to Box No. 1479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6669

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as HEADMASTER for the Coronation High School, Mangrol, (One with persian preferred) Pay Rs. 100—5—150. Apply with testimonials and particulars to THE CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol (Kathiawar), 6790

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST with thorough knowledge of Office work. Good salary for a competent man. Apply personally with testimonials in original to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6673

WANTED—One OVERSEER and 3 SUB-OVERSEERS on temporary Establishment on Rs. 100 and 60 consolidated per month respectively. Apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Surat and Broach District. (Sd.) M. T. ADALJI, Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach District. 6791

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced M.A. of 17 years' standing desires to be a tutor in a respectable family. Please write to Box No. 1505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6802

WANTED.

WANTED—HORSES, not over 14 hands height; broken to saddle and harness; quiet and good mannered. Apply Box No. 1499, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6765

WANTED.—A complete PRINTING PRESS with English and Hindi Types. Reasonable and complete estimates are invited immediately. THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE HINDI SAHITYA, LD., MEERUT. 6804

WANTED—PARTNERS to finance in "Oil Mill". Running as "Limited" will have hand in management, guaranteed income. Apply to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6771

WANTED—Four thousand reams of WHITE UNGLAZED PAPER, size 20 by 26, of weight twenty pounds, by the "Tribune", Lahore. Send sealed tenders enclosing samples to the MANAGER, the "Tribune", Lahore. 6718

POWER PLANT.—A 150 B.H.P. GAS ENGINE and SUCTION GAS PLANT, new or second-hand, also a 150 B.H.P. STEAM ENGINE, direct coupled to Generator to produce 100 K. W. energy. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6810

FOR SALE.

A MOTOR CYCLE SIDE-CAR, wooden, dimensions 5ft. by 2 ft., 2ft. high, just upholstered. Price Rs. 250 or near offer. To be seen at A. E. CHANGI, Sarkari Tabela, near Tram line, Girgaon. 6650

CARD AND CAR.—A New Share Bazar CARD and a MOTOR CAR to be sold at once at cheapest prices. Apply to RAMSWAROOP, c/o Dwarkadas and Co., Motilal Mansion, Fort. 6723

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujarati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. 450 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.-P.'s are despatched Rs. 4-5 (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

TO BE LET.

TO LET—For one year, large FLAT (unfurnished) on Cumballa Hill, immediate occupation. Apply Box No. 1497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6758

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6614

TO BE LET—For office purposes. FRONT ROOMS of the first floor. House No. 57-59, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Apply within. 6780

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

1992

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	26th November, 1920
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921.
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5ks.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 (ten) per share free of Income Tax has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and will be paid at the Registered office of the Compony No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 21st instant, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 11th December, 1920.

Owing to the postal strike Dividend Warrants of Local Shoreholders will be issued on production of Share Certificates Dividend Warrants of Moffusil Shareholders will be posted to their registered address as usual.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th December 1920. Both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.

6740

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 31ST DEC. 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the abovesaid Act that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 13th day of January, 1921, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, in respect of the public streets known as (1) Bruce Lane between Apollo Street and Tamarind Lane, and (2) Apollo Street between Churchgate Street, and Bruce Lane.

A plan of these streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1920.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
for the City of Bombay.

6789

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS. MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1920.

MEMBERS of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-30 p.m.

2. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall not later than 5-30 p.m. Cards of admission must be shown at the main entrance of the Hall.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 30th November, 1920. 6724

THE WORLD AUXILIARY INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE: 30/31, ST. SWITHINS LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Authorized Capital £600,000
Paid up Capital £300,000

WE are appointed INDEPENDENT AGENTS of the above Company and will accept Fire Insurance Business at Tariff rates.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
72, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay. 6688

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. Bennet and Co., Auctioneers on the 15th instant of the "Lipton Building," situate on the East side of Apollo Street, Fort, appearing in the "Times of India" of the 27th ultimo, which purports to be at the instance of Darashah Bomanji Dubash and is alleged to be on account and risk of our client DHANJI HARIDAS, who is alleged to be "the defaulting purchaser" we are instructed by our said client to inform the Public that it is not true that our client has made default in completing the said purchase but that it is the Vendor Darashah Bomanji Dubash, who has failed to make out a marketable title and thus committed a breach of the agreement with our client and that our client disclaims all liability in respect of the said proposed sale.

Bombay 3rd December, 1920.

KESHAV R. DIVEKAR,
For Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar & Chhotubhai,
Attorney's for Dhanji Haridas. 6792

NOTICE.

A SUPERINTENDENT, Jubilee Technical School and Municipal Workshop, Poona City, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with at least the second class certificate under the Boilers Act. He should posses a certificate of having completed the full course of the normal class of the Poona Engineering College, or Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or the kalabhawan of Baroda; and should possess at least 2 years' experience of workshop management.

Age should be below 40. The pay of the post is Rs. 100-10-150. Applications should be addressed before 15th December, 1920, to Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality. 6795

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED. HONG-KONG MILLS.

SALE OF WASTE.

FLUE-DUST, WILLOW—DUST, TARES AND HOOPS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all ready stock of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops produced at the Company's Hong-Kong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's registered office, Canade Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and will be received at the office upti 5 p.m. of the 15th instant. A deposit of Rs. 300 in respect of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops should accompany all tenders. Cotton waste is open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, Mills, Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Bombay.

HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1920. 6745

BOMBEY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD,

WANTED—Smart, intelligent young men as "A" Class INSPECTORS. Salary Rs. 65 to Rs. 80, plus 25 per cent. allowance; other conditions of service can be had on enquiry at the Office. Apply personally to the TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

Bombay, 29th November, 1920. 6693

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

WANTED.

1. A CHIEF MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experience in Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon work.
2. One SENIOR DRAFTSMAN.
3. One JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN.
4. Two TRACORS.

Applicants should give details of their previous experience and should state the salaries expected.

L. J. MARTIN.
Engineer-in-Chief

Baroda, 1st December, 1920. 6809

WANTED.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. and T. (Embarkation) Bombay, has 111 tons Cooking Oil to dispose of.

2. Intending parties are requested to inspect the oil in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, Bombay and submit quotations per 100 lbs.(a) with and (b) without packing to undersigned upto 12 Noon on Thursday the 9th December 1920, stating the quntity they wish to purchase.

3. The offers will held good for fifteen days.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Assistant-Director of S. & T.
(Embarkation), Bombay.

No. 3 Shed, A. Dock.
Bombay, 3rd, December, 1920. 6806

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a building on Hornby Road for the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will be received at the office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1920.

Forms of Tender can be had from and plans and specification can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
Architects.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 6800

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to request their clients to take away within a fortnight from the date hereof their papers and proceedings which are lying with them and Bills of Costs in respect whereof have been paid off as otherwise they will be reluctantly obliged to destroy the same for want of space to keep them in their office.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys-at-Law.

6803

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE REGISTER your cars before the 15th instont for the Monthly Auction Sale on 19th December at 5 p.m. at MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay. 6732

TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS LTD.

NOTICE OF THE FIRST CALL.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 19th day of November, 1920. Notice is hereby given to all the Shareholders of the Company that the First Call of Rs. 12/8/0, per share in respect of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register, and the amount shall be payable by them on or before the 10th day of December, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours Cheques should be made payable to the TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

for the TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD
CHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents

6545

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

FOR SALE: EMPTY PACKING CASES OF LOOMS, BUTTERWORTH & DICKINSON MAKE.

TENDERS are invited for sale of empty packing cases of looms Butterworth and Dickinson Make, lying at the Company's Honk-Kong Mills and will be receivable at the registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, uptil 5 p.m. (S.T.) of Wednesday, the 15th December, 1920. For particulars apply to the Manager, Hong-Kong Mills, Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Bombay.

HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st December, 1920. 6678

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a three years' lease commencing from 1st January, 1921, of the Government property consisting of cotton godowns and other buildings, situate on the South-West side of Colaba Road, more particularly described below will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 17th December, 1920, at 12 noon. All persons wishing to bed at the auction are requested to be present at the office of the undersigned in the Old Custom House on the day and hour mentioned above. Conditions of sale can be seem at the office of the undersigned on or before the date fixed for the auction.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon consisting of four Cotton godowns containing 16 compartments one bungalow, three chawls and out buildings situate on the west side of Colaba Road, bearing New Survey No. 9566 and Cadastral Survey No. 316 and containing by admeasurement 8333 4/9 square yards at present let to Mr. Moolji Haridas and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the North-East partly by the property in the occupation of the present tenant, and partly by Government land;

On or towards the South-East by Colaba Road,

and

On or towards the South-West and North-West by Government land in charge of the Military Authorities.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Old Custom House,
Bombay Collector's Office,
Dated 2nd December, 1920. 6799

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Motoring Public.

MESSRS. ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,

LAMINGTON ROAD,

Autombile Engineers,

AND

Auto-Accessory Manufacturers

Beg to announce their removal to their newt spacious premises in SLEATER ROAD, GRANT ROAD, where they shall have at their disposal most up-to-date machinery and skilled labour to handle every description of Motor repair work."

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a plot of land with a house, well, privies thereon and containing graft mango trees, cocoanut trees, etc., belonging to minor Allarakhia Fakir Mahmad and measuring about 11 gunthas or 1,300 sq. yards, situate in Kurla New Mill Ward will be sold by public auction, subject to the final sanction of the Joint Judge, Thana, on FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1920, at 2 p.m. Further particulars can be had at the office of the undersigned at Thana before the date fixed for the sale.

K. S. GUPTE,
Deputy Nazir, Thana

The District Court of,
Thana, 26th November, 1920. 6640

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

AN URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1920, at 12 noon, (S. T.) at the Hall of the Association, to consider the following requisitions.

(1) Requisition requesting the Association to close Colaba on Business Days at 5-30 p.m. for the months of December 1920,
and January and February, 1920.

(2) Requisition requesting the Association to close the market for full days during the sessions of the coming Congress.

(Sd.) BEGRAJ GUPTA.
(Sd.) DULERIA VANECHAND DESAI.
Honorary Secretaries

6797

INDIA TIMBER, MINES & PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

ORDINARY SHARES.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 2/8/0 PER SHARE ON ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors at a meeting held on the 30th day of November, 1920 and it was determined that such call should be paid by the Shareholders on or before the 2nd day of January, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 55-58, Ezra Street, along with the Scrip for endorsement. All payments must be made by G. C. Notes, Cheques or Drafts payable in Calcutta free of charge.

By Order of the Board.
KELVIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 30th November, 1920 6807

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CAESAR D'MELLO of Bombay Christian inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim's known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered aswaived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land with the building standing thereon admeasuring 99 square yards or thereabouts situate at Girgam Oart (Khotachi Wadi) known as Nigdownee in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assesed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1058 and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows that is, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by the oart of Harichand Gopal, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the joint property of the late Joseph Micheal de Mello and Paul Jerame deMello and Caesar deMello and now the property of the late Joseph Micheal deMello and the said Caesar deMellow.

SECONDLY.—All that the piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at Girgaum Oart (Khotachi Wadi), in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7790 and bounded as follows on the North by the passage of the oart on the South by the property of Harishanker Mantri, on the East by another property of Caesar de Mello and on or towards the West by the property of the late Mancel de Mello together with the building or tenement standing thereon bearing Ward D No. 1057 Street No. 4.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

6801

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3272 of 1920.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of November, 1920.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 Order V Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8, and Order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HIRALAL DAYABHAI NANAVATI of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord and a Solicitor of the Hon'ble Court, residing at C. P. Tank, Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DAMODUR VITHOBA, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, a petty shop-keeper, residing at Kandawadi, out side the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendent.

GEORPE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant wherein the following is a concise statement, viz:

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to forthwith give vacant and peaceful possession to the plaintiff of the shop of the ground floor of the premises situate at Khandawadi mentioned in Ex. A. to the plaint herein in the occupation of the defendant that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 60 mentioned in the said plaint for arrears of rent that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff compensation for withholding possession at the rate of Rs. 30 from the 13th September 1920, till delivery of possession is given by the defendant as mentioned in the said plaint and for the costs of this suit and for further and other relief you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of December, 1920 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will being with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of our case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 29th day of November, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. H. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

W. H. HOWARD.

The 29th day of November, 1920.

Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 6794

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd. The Wadia Woollen Mill, Ltd. ..... Petitioner.

LET all parties concerned attend before the Judge in Chambers on the 11th day of December 1920, at 11-20 o'clock in the forenoon at the hearing of an application on the part of the said Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., that it may be declared that the alteration of the Memorandum of Association proposed by the petition herein presented on the 3rd day of December, 1920, will not affect the creditors of the Company and that a day may be fixed for hearing the said petition and directions given for advertising the presentation of the said petition.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1920.

(Sd.) MADAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
(Sd.) E. M. PRATT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

6793

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client has contracted to purchase from Bai NANDAGAORI, widow of Hiralal D. Saraiya, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. .....

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned in his office at Picket Road, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground situate, lying and being at Akalkote Lane, Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307 New No. A/2069, Old Survey No. 615 and New Survey No. 1A/7730 and 1P/7730, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 758 and Street No. 81 and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the Public passage on the South by the passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Ignatio Agiar on the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of formerly of Ignatio Agiar and on the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Nirabai Malpekar.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1920.

SHRIPAD MAHADEO VARDE.
Purchaser's Pleader.
... 6798

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO HOSPITALS, MEDICAL MEN, MEDICAL STORES SUPPLIERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF SPLINTS AND BOTTLES AND JARS BY ORDER OF THE DISPOSAL OFFICER SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Disposal Officer, surplus Medical Stores sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th and FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) each day at No. 11 Base Depot Medical Stores: No. 1 Shed Alexandra Docks, a large stock of splints and bottles consisting of Arms, upper and fore arms, elbows, wrists, foot pieces, thigh wire, legs, and various kinds of splints and 1 lb. to 3 gallons jars and 4 oz. to 6 lbs. bottles.

The stock can be inspected to the above depot three days before the sale between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mahim Bazar Road (now called Cadel Road).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will by order of Mr. Gulamhusein Salemahomed Peermahomed and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Narmadashunker Harjiwan Joshi, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY 7th December 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground containing by admeasurement 12,581 square yards or thereabouts together wit all messuages, tenement, or buildings stand ing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazaar Road, now called Caddel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the collector of Land Revenu under Old No. 244, and New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2-218, and New Survey No. 3-1508, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 4835, 4836 and 4837, and Street Nos. 164, 165, and 166, and bounded on or towards the North party by the property of Hajee Jackeria Essa and partly by the property of Cashinath Mukund Agree, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards, the West by the said Mahim Bazaar Road, and on or towards the East by the property of D. Pereira and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1920.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO A CONFECTIONER to purchase the stock of a Restaurant known as "CAFE-DE-LUX" at Poona. In pursuance of a Decree passed in Civil Suit No. 1637 of 1920, in the First Class Court, Poona of the First Class Judge, Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., of Poona, as Receivers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1920, at 12 noon, all the stock intrade and moveable property contained at the Premises at 12, Arsenal Road, Poona, lately known as the "Cafe-de-Luxe."

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

[illegible] Railway Lists

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAHS AND JEWELLERS.

A special opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1920, and succeeding day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons, the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 18,846 Serviceable and Unserviceable Empty Bags.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 6th December 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at S. and T. Corps, Manufacturing Section "F" Shed Grain Depot, Sewree Reclamation, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Agents to the Controller of Contracts:—

13,101 Serviceable Trade empty sugar bags 2¼ maunds size.

1,645 Unserviceable Trade empty sugar bags 2¼ maunds size.

500 Unserviceable empty bags 1 maunds size.

1,675 Pockets empty bags size 14 by 18.

1,925 Pockets empty bags size 14 by 28.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 MOTOR VEHICLES AT THE TRIANGULAR SPOT OF THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE COMPOUND, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, FORT.

Under instructions from the President, Bombay Presidency, War Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

22 motor vehicles lorries, ambulances, charabons vans, etc., by different makers. Ford, Overland, Garford, Hupmobile, Harford, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in different lots to the highest bidders and will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT CHAUPATI, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.

Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani.
vs.
Hajee Mahomed Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 12th December, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All these two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, at Chowpati on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which pieces of land have been consolidated into one piece which has been computed to contain a total area of 2,299-42 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dady Seth Charity Trust, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 agreed to be leased to H. M. Darawalla, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7, agreed to be leased to Khanzabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni, which said piece of land is known as plots Nos. 8 and 9, on the Dady Seth Charity estate at Chowpatti and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2131 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (1), Street Nos. 389-391-403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 1525 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Lalji Khetsey by order of Messrs. James Finlay and Co, Ltd., and on account and risk of the following parties:—

On account and risk of Mr. Keshrichand Maneklal.

Ex. S. S. "Sealda,"

L. G. Made in Java, J. F. and Co., Ltd, Bombay—1871 Bags White Java Sugar.

On account and risk of Mr. Nandram Panalal.

L. G. Made in Java J F & Co. Ltd. Bombay.—254 Bags White Java Sugar.

The goods will be sold on Delivery Order

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On SUNDAY, on the 19th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Cama Terrace," Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order by Wimbridge, household furniture, risk glass, China and plated ware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, glass door show cases and silver cabinets, rich Brussels carpet, rich table ornaments drawing room chesterfield, setes and easy chairs, silk lined sofas and chairs, English glass door silver cabinets, mohaginized single and double bedsteads, large mirror door almyrahs, mirror and panel door wardrobes, dressing shival glasses, dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, English ice box, rich door curtains with brackets, copper and aluminum utensils, etc. etc The property of Dosabhoy Ardeshir Cama Esqr., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On Monday, the 27th December 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Connaught House behind the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, teapoys and carpets, door curtains, single and double bedsteads, blackwood, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double almyrahs, hat and umbrella stands, single and double meat safes, copper and aluminium utensil etc., etc.

The property of Major-General W. B James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O; Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Imperial Mansions, Cafe Parade, Colaba (on the sea side), very valuable and made to order household furniture, rich glassware, best Limoges and crown Derby Chinaware best Sheffield platedware, solid mahogany, leather lined arm and without arm chairs telescopic dining table, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, made to order sideboards, dumbwaiters, and crockery stands, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, rich cabinets table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads horse hair mattresses, mirror and panel door almyrahs cloth and gown presses dressing cheval glass, large sized chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture, very rich curtains, ice box, copper and aluminium utensils, single and double meat safes, etc., etc., etc.

The property of Captain A. F. Macdonal Chief Royal Engineers.

Catalogues will be ready and property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 26 CASES OF VERMOUTH CINZANO AND 1 CASE OF SILK GOODS PER S. S. "FRATELLI BANDIERA."

Under instructions from the Italian Government, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the following goods, lying unclaimed on MONDAY, the 6th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort:—

F. G. and Co.—12 cases Vermouth Cinzano.
F. G. and Co.—12 cases Vermouth Cinzano.
L. D. and Co.—1 case Vermouth Cinzano.
L. D. and Co.—1 case Vermouth Cinzano.
S. F. C. M. 16041—1 case Silk goods in all 9¼ pieces, each about 35/40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES WASHING CHECKS PER S.S. "LOYALTY."

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, for Mr. Luckhmidas Gordhandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mulji Jaitha Market Champagully on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mehta Nagardas Purshotam and Co., who are doing business at Bhajiagally Moolji Jaitha market.

18 packages out of the contract of 20 packages Washing Check of Mr. B. Reif's Indent No 3585 landed per s. s "Loyalty."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of Household and Office Furnitures, Persian Carpets, Red-star Soap boxes, Cobra Polish Biscuit boxes, Cloth pieces, one Motor Car Bycle Horses and Carriages, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th December 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort the following household and office furnitures, cloth pieces and Sundry articles, etc., etc.

Household and office Furniture such as drawing-room suites of chairs and sofas, armless and armed chairs, mirror-door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, mirror sideboards, fancy cupboards, bookstands, etc., etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—

Chairs, tables cradles, babacots, side-boards, screens, counter, motor side lamps, inlaid stick, foot scrappers, vols of popular encyclopaedia, Shakespear's poetical works, etc., etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell Esqr. the Administrator-General of Bombay and the administrators of the estates and effects of the following:—

(1) Estate of R. H Henderson:—Wooden bed, meatsafe, tables, chairs, teapoys, clock, mirror, trunks, mattresses, pillows, tea-service, etc.

(2) Estate of Jogmohandas Lalji:—Iron safe, couch, copper and brass pots wearing apparels, etc

(3) Estate of F. V. Devonshire:—Saddlery, wearing apparels, boots and shoes boxes, etc.

Under instructions from an Insurance Company:—

2 cases black melton somewhat damaged by fire.

By order of the office concerned:—

2 cases stripe harighon
2 cases black Parmata.
2 cases black Italian.
3 cases coloured Italian.
2 cases white Satin Drill.

Under instructions from Messrs. Abdullabhoy Kassam and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. S. Abdul Rahim and Son of Meerut:—

2 cases each containing 13 gross and dozens Cobra Polish boxes, No. 5 and 6

By order of the parties concerned:—

16 cases each containing 4 doz.
2 lbs. of Jins Mary biscuits.
Electric hanging fans.
58 cases cocoa milk.
15 cases Red-Star Soap.
20 Persian Carpets.
11 pairs Gharee lanterns.

Under instructions from the office concerned:—

(1) 1 brass stove, wicks, iron scrappers scythes, scissors, tin dishes, enamel mug, camp furniture, etc.

(2) Electro-plated wares, sewing machine, Dulcephone with records, etc.

By order of the party concerned:—

Bycles, Horses and carriages, etc, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 American two seaters Motor-Car, Dixy Magneto Hudson Carburtor, thoroughly overhauled, in perfect running order.

THE SALE OF 550 BAGS OF MOLMIN SANGLE RICE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th inst, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at near the Vari Bunder Bridge at Currimbhoy Ebrahim's godown by the order of Messrs. Hirji Ghellabhoy and Co., and on account and risk of Abdulla Ayub the following:—

550 bags out of the contract of 700 bags of Molmin Sangli rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent require at the time of sale.

502 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mangaldas Vallabhdas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th December 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T) at Mr. Jamnadas Vithaldas Shop at Khan Bazar, the following:—

324 bags of Java White Sugar per s.s. "Pundit" marked.

K. B.—F. F. C and Co. Ltd, Bombay, made in Java.

178 bags of Java white sugar per s. s. "Pundit" marked.

K. T. M.—F. F C and Co., Ltd., Bombay, made in Java.

Deposit 25 per cent. is required and the goods will be sold on delivery order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Property of A O. Standring Esq., Manager of E. D. Sassoon Mill, at the bungalow at Chinchpogli Road in above mill's compound, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction specially made to order household furniture, crokeries E. P. wares, Garden, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December 1920.

T. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
[illegible] Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 8[illegible]

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 MOUNT TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 6th day of Dec., 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. T. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Auction at Sewri Pond, by order of Messrs. Hari Bachoo Varsova and Sons:—

By steamers lately arrived.

About 400 tons Rangoon, Bangkok and Moulmein Indian second-class teak scantlings.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4969.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASKS GERMAN ALIZARINE.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the rooms Hummum Street Fort by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Macherla Ramana of Princess Street, Kalbadevi Bombay the following goods:—

EX. S.S. "SURADA."

15 Casks German Alizarine Red Paste 20 per cent. at cask of 4 cwts. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of 26 Bales and Cases Cotton Piece Goods, 18 bundles Iron Nails, 1 case Glassware, 2 cases Lanterns, 3 bundles Pots, 2 Crates Iron Safe, 21 bundles C. P. Goods, 2 cases Tea, 1 jotta Sundries, 4 bundles Copper Sheets, 12 cases Printing Paper, Sundries, 1 barel, 2 bales Twist, 36 bundles Wire, 1 bale gunny, 1 case Cigarette Paper, 1 bag Dall, 16 bags Sugar, 41 bags Rice, 28 bags Wheat, 28 bags Flour,.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Agents, he B. I. S. N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Victoria Dock, Shed Nos. 3 and 4, on account of the concerned the abovementioned damaged cargo, ex. S.S. "Pentakota" Voy. 282, arrived per s.s. "Warla."

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 158 CASKS PORTLAND CEMENT "HAND" BRAND.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Alexandra Dock No. 8 Shed on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods landed ex s.s. "Kashmir,"

158 Casks Portland Cement "Hand" Brand.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1920.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECJALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After a short visit to the Madras Presidency on professional work, Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist, has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Dombay, writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the Spleen Gravity was 1037 and sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment, the Administration of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala, M.D., B. Hy. (Bombay), at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory 'Sugar was found nil' and Spleen Gravity 1013."

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. S Iyengars medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay, but without effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name, but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1058 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil, while sentiments were not at all visible.

CONSULTATION—8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—

"MARKER HOUSE", opp. Native Library. Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

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LAHORE.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

The western disturbance is passing through Kashmir. Light rain has fallen in Drosh and locally in South Burma Coast.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th December 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has disappeared from the extreme north and skies are clear this morning. Humidity is in defect over the southern half of the division. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Ambala; night temperature is above normal at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and except at Jhansi, humidity is in defect. Day temperature is slightly above the average; night temperature is above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Sind and in north-west Rajputana. Day temperature is below the average and night temperature is above it in upper Sind.

Gujarat. Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Rajkot, Veraval and Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Rajkot and in south Gujarat; night temperature is below normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is also above normal at most stations in the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the south of the division. Day temperature is below the average at Ratnagiri; night temperature is nearly normal

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably dirier than usual in Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is also above normal in the north of the Bombay Deccan and in north-west Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has again remained dry yesterday over the reporting area. Skies are lightly clouded in south-east Madras but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature is higher than usual in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd December 1920.

A western disturbance is entering the extreme north of India. Rain has fallen locally on the south Burma Coast and at Drosh in the north-west Frontier Province. Victoria Points reports one inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 4th DEC. 1920

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum (past 24 hours)	Temp. in Shade: Minimum (past 24 hours)	Mean Temp.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure since 1st June
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	87	69.5	84		7	7
Do. 2nd	87	69.5	84		7	7
Jask	79.6	7 8	67		8	—0.44
Muskat	77.6	70.6	62		8	—0.45
Do. [illegible]	—	—	—		—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78	51 5	47		8	—0.02
Sargodha	74	45.9	68		0	—0.33
Lahore	80.8	57 3	81		0	—0. 9
Hyrae	85.8	59 9	81		0	—
Ambala	84.6	50 0	46		0	—0 89
Delhi	81.6	57.8	58		0	—0 13
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	85.6	55 9	43		0	—0 18
Mohagani	85	54 3	48		0	—0 2
Jhansi	83.6	54.2	58		0	—0 15
Dewanpur	76	48 5	46		0	—0 3
Allahabad	8[illegible]	8[illegible]	38		0	0 26
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	73.8	41 0	43		0	—0.09
Karachi	81	68 3	74		0	—0 0
Ajmer	81	8	0	81		—0 21
Jodhpur	8[illegible]	67.4	42		0	—0 10
Kotah	86	66.6	49		0	—0 06
Mount Abu	83.8	57.0	56		0	—0.31
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA.						
Surat	86.9	60.1	75			—0.09
Dwarka	84	1		78	0	—0.01
Veraval	86.2	67 5	68		0	—0.33
Rajkot	88	59.2	65		0	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	87.6	68.8	49		0	—0 16
Surat	90.6	62.3	60		0	—0.23
Ahmedabad	88.2	61.6	64		0	—0.13
Broach	88	65.8	62		0	—0.11
Deesa	84	9	48		0	—0.17
Indore	88.2	60 7	64		0	—0.43
CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA.						
Jubbulpore	84.9	48 3	48			—0 53
Gwalior	85.6	56 6	51		0	—0.49
Hoshangabad	87	50.9	58		0	—0.57
Khandwa	83.6	54.4	44		0	—0.48
Akola	86.4	50 3	47		0	—0 46
Amraoti	86	63.8	51		0	—0 34
Harda	88	4	51		0	—0.12
Chanda	87	74 0	52		0	—0 72
[illegible]	86.2	54.3	47		0	—0.30
[illegible]						
[illegible]	89.2	5.0 1	75		0	—0 44
Ratnagiri	90	66.4	45		0	—0 73
Marmugoa	83.2	71.4	94		0	—0 54
Karwar	87.6	69.2	67		0.15	—1 75
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.6	48.2	29		0	—0 60
Ahmednagar	89 8	4	46		0	—0 64
Poona	86.0	47.8	42		0	—0.91
Bhabapur	84 9	47.2	27		0	—0.57
Bijapur	84 3	55.3	26		0.03	—0.86
Belgaum	86.7	[illegible]	46		0	—1.19
Aurangabad	88.7	54 8	44		0.07	—0.15
Hyderabad (Deccan)	91.0	2 8	29		0	—0.61
Hyderabad	87.1	60.9	40		0	—0.86
KARNATAK & CONCAN.						
Mangalore	88	1 74	4	89	4.84	—1.98
Calicut	84.8	4 1	85		7.00	—1.07
Cochin	87 0	5.1	80		7.75	—1.16
Colombo	85.1	73.4	87		..	..
MADRAS PROVINCE.						
Malabar & Nilgiris—						
Coonoor	65.9	55 2	54		0.02	—0 50
Mandapatam	90	3	5 1	40	0 31	—0 70
Bellary	85	0	61.8	83	0.90	—0 75
Cuddapha	88	2	67.7	90	30 50	+16.13
Madras	86	8	74	80	2 73	0
Bangalore	86	64	8	70	7.00	+3 31
Coimbatore	84	6	67.0	72	19 58	+18 87
Trichinopoly	79	7	7 2	74	54 88	—37.05
Negapatam						

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Mary Horleck, Hill, Calcutta.
S S Gazana, Hepburn, Busreh.
S S Jeddah, Leck, Jeddah.
S S Roseric, Anderson, New York.
S S Nurani, Moller Calcutta.
S S Morea, Garwood, London.

DEPARTUARES.

Dec. 4.
S S Moora, Mann, Hull via Karachi.
S S Morvada, Sims, Adelaide.
S S Morea, Garwood, Australia.
S S Shuja, Murch, Calcutta
Dec. 5.
S S Onda, Lowith, Calcutta.
S S Kasado Maru, Watanabe, Kobe etc.
S S Iran, Sanderson, Persian Gulf.
S S Inshbrook, Beckenger, Trieste etc.

The following vessel obtained its portclearances on Saturday.

S S Taroba, Sullivan, Durban etc.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 258 passengers.

S S Mary Horlock:—The steamer Mary Horlock, 3,249 tons, Captain R C Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, a cargo of coal.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana, 3,191 tons, Captain A D Hepburn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S JJeddah:—The Arab S N Company's steamer Jeddah, 1,923 tons, Captain J E Leck, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedda, with a cargo of specie and 1,477 pilgrims.

S S Roseric:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Roseric, 3,005 tons, Captain I S Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

S S Nurani:—The T M Company's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain E Moller, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, a cargo of coal.

S S Morea:—The B I S N Company's English mail steamer Morea, 5,961 tons, Captain A B Garwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London etc., with the outward mails of the 18th ultimo, a general cargo and 428 passengers.

S S Moora:—The J F Company's steamer Moora, 3,167 tons, Captain C E Mann, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Morvada: The B I S N Company's steamer Morvada, 5,119 tons, Captain T L Mills, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Onda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain L W Loweth, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Morea:—The B I S N Company's Australian mail steamer Morea, 5,961 tons, Captain A B Garwood, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Australian with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shuja:—The T M Company's steamer Shuja, 3,112 tons, Captain J H Murch, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Kasado Maru:—The O S K steamer Kasado Maru, 3725 tons, Captain W Watanabe, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Iran:—The P G S N Company's steamer Iran, 1,719 tons, Captain R H W Sanderson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Inshbrook:—Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Inshbrook, 4901 tons, Captain J Peckberger, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Trieste etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Taroba, 3,656 tons, Captain J R J O Sullivan, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Durban etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 4th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kasado Maru	Kobe	5/12	O S Kaisha
C & R Santa Clara	Calcutta	6/12	S W & Co
D & E Koweit	Aden	N F	T M & Co
F Sumatra	Colombo	7

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-days prices.
Dec.	11.57
Jan.	11.44
Feb.	..
Mar.	11.56
April	..
May	11.76
June	..
July	11.66
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	11.46
Nov.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

M.G. Bengal, Good	6.75
,, ,, Fully Good	7.25
,, ,, Fully	7.75
,, No. Oomra, Good	8.25
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	9.25
,, ,, Fine	9.85
,, Broach, Good	9.60
,, ,, Fully Good	10.10
,, ,, Fine	10.60
,, Scinde, Good	6.57
,, ,, Fully Good	7.07
,, ,, Fine	7.51

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	15,000
,, ,, to Continent	95,000
Futures at New York January	16.08
,, ,, ,, March	16.10
,, ,, ,, May	16.15
Tone :—Strong	
Spot Cotton at New York	16.65
,, ,, ,, Orleans	15.50
Futures at New Orleans January	15.51
,, ,, ,, March	15.57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7
Demand Bills	3.48.37
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
,, ,, Foreign	69 3/4

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 1st.

Rentes 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	44 5/8
,, 2 months hence	44 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Smaller offering and small business. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.) Nominal	117/5
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/6 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock—3 1/2% Sterling Loans	54 1/2
Government Securities 3%	46 3/4
On London at Paris ...Francs	57.53

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/4
Hongkong Bank	£114 1/2
National Bank	£41

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 1st.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£66 3/8
Victory Boards 4%	£73 3/8
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£83 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 1st.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Quoted	116
Australian Jan.-Feb. Quoted	106/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£29
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£27
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Firmly held. Dull	£29
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Re-sellers	£23 1/4
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered) per ton) Dec.-Jan.	£11
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£30

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£76 1/4
Copper Breziers	£137
Yellow Metal	14
Hard Spelter	Not quoted.
Corrugated Sheets	£33 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers	41
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Sellers	42/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Sellers	43
Tone :—	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	1/3 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Paid Buyers	1/1 1/2
Tone :—Steadier after weak.	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Dec. 1st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	75
,, ,, Mutton	63
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Easier.

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BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

The Marwari Bazar opened to-day, late at 1-45 p.m., for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 341, and advanced upto Rs. 348 and again declining to Rs. 345½ closed at Rs. 345 1/2. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 345 1/2 and advancing to Rs. 347 1/2 closed at the very price i.e. Rs. 347 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton showed no improvement in demand yesterday. About Rs. 700 are reported to have been brought by local millwalas. Exporters are totally out of the market

Moderate business was done for new crop of Bengal and Oomra for march contracts.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay. Dec. 4th, Rs.

Fully Good Brooch	..	April-May	347 1/2
Fully Good Bengol	..	Earch	221
Fine Oomras	..	March	2852

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 3rd Dec. 1920.

Cotton	8,345 Bales.
Wheat	2,479 Cwts.
Linseed	1,388 ,,
Rape, etc.	20 ,,
Gingellyseed	666 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	954 ,,
Castorseed	25 ,,
Rice	27,579 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	9,278 ,,
Mowrasseed	1,323 ,,
Gram	1,144 ,,
Juwar	1,580 ,,
Masur	474 ,,
Barley	148 ,,
Ba ree	9,795 ,,
Coal	2,162 Tons.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Dec. 4th 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.—Mar.—April.

10.59 —59 10.74 —54

May—June—July—August.

10.84 —47 10.86 —48

New York—

May. 15.97—28
Jan. 15.65—29
Mar. 15.82—28

Waides in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—341

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. 348

Bengal	Open	283
Bengal	Close	290
Oomra	Open	217
Oomra	Close	222

Our opinion. Owing to low prices of ready exporters enquire and buy cottou. Forward market goes higher; It is advisable to dipose off cotton at any raise.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 1/2
Bank Demand	1/5 9/16
Dcs. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	393½
American Dollars	396
Hongkong ,,	238
Shanghai ,,	314½
Japan	199
Singapore	159 1/2

Market Steady

METAL.

Issue l rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation

Dec. 4th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	84	8	0
Do.	½	84	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	84	8	0
Do.	1½	84	0	0
Do.	2	84	0	0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 4th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	77	0	0
Do.	1	80	0	0
Do.	½	80	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8	0
Do.	1½	82	8	0
Do.	2	82	8	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		53	0	0
Panch teks joint		24	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		51	0	0
Brass-Barrs		34	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Dec. 4th 1920. 6-30 p.m.

	Ready. Bazaar Terms.			Rail. Delivery.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	63	0	0	9	8	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	62	0	0	9	4	0
,, Karachi Bangla	62	0	0	9	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	12	0	13	8	0
,, ,, Cawnpore	12	12	0	13	8	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13	8	0	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	0	0	15	12	0
,, ,, Thin	14	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	92	0	0	..		
,, Gajar 75-25	85	0	0	..		
,, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0	..		
,, Black	65	0	0	..		
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0	16	0	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0	..		
Mowrasseed	8	0	0	8	4	0
Barley	49	0	0	..		
Castorseed	52	0	0	10	0	0
Cottonseeds	41	0	0	5	8	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat May	9	9	0			
Linseed May	16	9	0			

PIECE GOODS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market since yesterday. The demand has been unsatisfactory and the rupee rates remain in favour of buyers. The lower rates have induced some merchants to operate and some transactions amongst the dealers in the bazaar have resulted. Goods from other markets have been sent down here for sale, which has had a depressing effect on such styles. The future outlook does not seem to be rosy. The shortage of rain, the instability of exchange, the strengency in the money market, the decline in Manchester, the heavy accumulation of stocks, the locking up of capital, the curtailment of credit, the political unrest and the uncertainty regarding the future course of values are factors that are hindering progress on a smooth basis.

The quotations for the reading chops of Greys and Whites are as under

GREY SHIRTI —

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 7000	39	37½/8	14	8	0
,, 100,000	45	,,	19	8	0
,, No 83,000	45	,,	17	0	0
,, 2 09	37	,,	14	8	0
Graham's No. 7710	39	,,	15	8	0
,, Yellow Horse"	43	36			
,, No. 2310	44	38½			
Dewhurst's "BBB"	38	,,	28	0	0
,, "BB"		,,	32	12	0
,, "Rupee No 5	39	,,	21	8	0
Bates' No. 19888"	41	37½/8	34	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44	38½			
,, No. 1500	39	37½/8	16	8	0
,, No. 5600	33	37½/8	14	0	0
No. 510	39	37½/8	16	0	0
,, ,, 4462	41	,,	18	8	0
,, ,, 1566	33	37/37½	10	0	0
Forbes' ,, 651	32	37½/8			
Lyon's "Shunker"	39	,,			
Fleming's No. 1905	48	36	22	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	28	40	32	0	0
Ralli's Masjid No. 435	28	40	28	4	0
Mitaui's "Elephant"	28	40	28	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	48	22	10	14	0
,, ,, 16	40	22	8	14	0
,, ,, 138	48	22	9	14	0
,, ,, 636	44	22	8	14	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS —

Liepman's No. 1500	32	42	21	12	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36	40	24	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33060			22	0	0
Ralli's No. 9880	33	40			
Forbes K.B. 100	35	40			
,, 151	33	40	23	0	0
Fleming's No. 7182	30	36	19	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No 6	41	19	19	4	0
,, No 60	44	19	11	4	0
,, No. 600	51	19	12	4	0
,, No. 6000	56	19	13	12	0
,, No. 850	54	19	11	8	0
,, No 1270	27	14	5	8	0
,, No. 818	39	20	11	8	0
,, No 250 (6 lines)	64	20			
,, No 258 (6 lines)			17	0	0
,, No. 335 (6 lines)	60	20	18	0	0
,, No. 425 (6 lines)			18	4	0
,, No. 1440	36	28	8	0	0
,, No. 3859	40	29	14	8	0
,, No. 2755			15	8	0
,, No. 1703	53	39	50	0	0
Mitchie's No. 1260	37	19	8	2	0
,, No 110	37	18	6	14	0
,, No. 2230	42	19	7	8	0
,, No. 329	47	19	9	14	0
,, M/4M 39," 44," 49,"	54	20	9	0	0
,, No. 95	58	20	11	0	0
,, No. 66292	40	18	8	0	0
,, No. 86999			8	0	0
,, No. 775	40	18	7	8	0
,, No. 875	45	18	8	0	0
,, No. 975	50	18	9	0	0
,, No. 615			6	12	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58	20	11	0	0
,, No 142	34	18	11	0	0
,, No. 420	39	18	11	0	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27	16	6	2	0
Fleming's No. 8080	37	18	6	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No 7070/9090	27	18	6	12	0
,, Nos. 61/81					
,, No 1900			6	0	0
,, No. 39920 T.B.	38	22	8	2	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	29	18	7	4	0
,, 95950/97970					
,, Saraswati"	27	18	13	0	0
,, "Elgee" W/WWW	34	18	8	8	0
,, No. 50000			8	8	0
,, Nos 33340/33350/33360			10	0	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5000/6767	38	18			
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000			6	0	0
,, No. 8090 T.B.	38	22	8	4	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	28	18	6	8	0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820					
"Motor Car"			6	10	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ					

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

MILL-STORES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December, 3rd 1920.

During the last week, the market continued quiet. The volume of business transacted was fair, however, the exchange has greatly contributed to an uncertain tone in the market. The exchange continued to be marked by adverse fluctuations from importers' standpoint; now it needs some strenuous efforts on the part of financial authorities to keep the rate within bounds, so as to enable the importers to foresee their calculations with precision. Healds are fair in demand, but the prices have shown no appreciable rise. There has been no drop in the values of Reeds. A few consignments of reed have recently arrived in the harbour. Healds are expected, since, the old lots changing hands in the market are in a way to be consumed within a short period. The sudden rise that healds had taken in rates, has been fairly checked now.

Among leather sundries, Pickers, Picking Bands, Roller skins kept firm, with no signs of weakness. Roller skins of best quality are somewhat scarce. Suffers, Beltings, etc., have no interesting features in the week.

Among wooden sundries, Wilson Shuttles have been fairly in demand, However, the Japanese stuff that has come into the market during the war-time has been consumed largely by the mills, owing to the extreme low rates in comparison with the English stuff. Slubbings have slightly advanced, Rowings have a fair possibility of further rise.

The quotations are as follows :—

	Rs.
Healds	3
Reeds	0/4
Roller Cloth (K)	7/8
Picking Bands	2/8
Picking Bands (Hairy)	3
Pickers	75/85
Shuttles 13 1-2 (Eng.)	25
Shuttles 13 1-2 (Jap.)	8/10
Slubbings (Wilson)	95
Slubbings (Jap.)	50
Rowings	35
Ring-Rabbeths 5" (Eng.)	20

CHEMICALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December; 3rd 1920.

Bleaching Powder considerably increased in demand, which has made the market rather brisg and lively. Up-country inquiries for Bleachink have been pouring in, which has contributed to slight advance by a rupee or two in value Caustic soda too has skared the animation that has set in the values of Bleaching. Brown sugar of lead and Biohromate of Potash have some lethargy. Farina has evidenced signs of renowed activity, and there has been keen inquiry for available stocks. Glauber Salt, continues active. The other starches, including sago have no drop in quotations, and it is expected that the prices will be stable for a considerable period. A few of the Japanese chemicals, such as Sodium Sulphide, Bleaching etc., have been acting as a spur to the competition of English stuff.

The Quorat'on, are as under :—

	Rs.
Sodium Sulphide	40/50
Zinc Chloride	40
Mag. Chloride	14
Mag. Chloride Country	10/11
Antimony Salt	2-6-0 lb.
Aniline Salt	1-8-0"
Glauber Salt	6
Epsom Salt	10/11
Turkey-Red-Oil	29
Bleaching Powder	19
Bleaching Powder U.A.	23
Caustic Soda 98%	32
Brown Sugar of Lead	45
Litharge	29
Bichromate of Potash	60/65
Bichromate of Potash	135
Farina	20
Sago	12/8

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors in their last annual report to the shareholders state :—

"The cotton crop during the season was a good one and the result of the season's working has been satisfactory. The total number of bales of cotton pressed in your Factories was 1,46,008 against 91,810 the year before.

The profits of the year including Rs. 58,515-1-4 brought forward from last year amount to Rs. 6,61,756-4-11, from which your Directors have set aside to Depreciation account Rs. 1,00,000, Reserve Fund Account Rs. 50,500, Super Tax account Rs. 50,000, and from the remaining sum of Rs. 4,61,756-4-11 your Directors recommend a Dividend of Rs. 50 per share together with a Bonus of Rs. 60 per share, which will absorb Rs. 3,43,750 and the balance of Rs. 1,18,006-4-11 to be carried forward to next year's account.

Your Broach Oil Mill not being found to give satisfactory results, your Directors decided to remove same to Nagpur, and hope for satisfactory results from there. Your Directors have added 40 more gins at Karinja Factory with a new engine capable of driving 100 gins."

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The 81st half yearly Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held on the 10th September last.

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the Half Year, ending June 30, including Yen 3,872,394/97 brought forward from last Account, ammounted to Yen 150,395,803/88, from which the sum of Yen 135,968,557/30 was deducted for Interests, Taxes, Current Expenses, Rebate on Bills Current, Bad and Doubtful Debts Bonus for Officers and Clerks, etc., leaving a balance of Yen 14,427,246/58 for appropriation. The Directors proposed that Yen 6,000,000/00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommended a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, which would absorb Yen 3,982,400/00. The Balance, Yen 4,444,846/58, was carried forward to the credit of next Account.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, for the Fort-night ended 29th November 1920.

LIABILITIES.

Capital subscribed Rs. One Crore.	
,, Paid up	4,999,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	102,256,000
Sundries	1,245,000
Total Rs.	110,400,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities.	30,238,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities.	25,369,000
Bills Discounted	8,551,000
Bank Premises	3,527,000
Sundries	761,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	41,954,000
Total Rs.	110,400,000

PRICES OF FOOD GRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The index numbers of the retail food prices of the Department of Statistics issued to-day, show as compared with the basic period in July 1914, rise of 65 per cent. in Calcutta, 110 per cent. in Bombay, 92 per-cent. in Karachi, 95 per cent. in Madras and 61 per cent. in Rangoon. Prices are for the end of October 1920, as compared with the previous month. There is a fall of 1 per cent. in Calcutta as well as in Bombay and of 3 per cent. in Madras but rise of 2 per cent. in Karachi and 3 per cent. in Rangoon. As compared with this time last year the prices of food grains in Calcutta are lower by 6 per cent. in Bombay and Karachi by 5 per cent. each and in Madras by 10 per cent. while those in Rangoon show no change.

ARBITRATION COURT

STARTED AT KALYAN.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OPENS ON IITH

Arbitration Court is opened here from 1st instant with 6 Arbitrators including Mr. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., late Chief Justice Gwalior State and Mr. Bapu Saheb Phadke, President Dist. Local Board, who has resigned his Honorary Magistrateship. National school is shortly to be opened.

REFORMED COUNCILS.

LUCKNOW ELECTION RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec 3.

The result of the election for the Legislative Council, United Provinces, for the city and district Lucknow has been declared to-day. For the Lucknow City seat total polling was 2229 of which 141 were declared invalid. Out of the remaining Pandit Jagat Narian secured 1989 and his opponent one Mr. Tandon secured 99. Pandit was therefore declared elected by a majority of 1890 votes.

For the rural constituency of the district Lucknow total number of votes recorded was 1343 of which 127 were declared invalid. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra secured 6670, Sirdar Nihal Singh secured 2648 and Babu Trilokinath Bhargava 25. The Pandit was declared elected by an overwhelming majority of 4022 votes. The news regarding the result of these elections was received with great satisfaction throughout the city.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPEAL BY THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The Government of Bombay
vs.
Uttamlal Narotamdas.

Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Surat, who acquitted the accused.

The facts of the case are fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice :—

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

"The accused was charged before the First Class Magistrate of Surat City with having cheated one Nagin Dulabhram with Rs. 5,000, an offence punishable under Section 420, I. P. Code The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years and pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months more. On appeal that conviction was set aside by the Acting Sessions Judge. From that order of acquittal the Government of Bombay have appealed. There is no dispute about the facts of the case. The accused, a young man of 22 years old, a resident of Gandevi in the Baroda territory, case down to Surat and opened a business on the 1st of February 1919 in his own name in partnership with one Harkisondas Motiram. After the 1st of February the accused entered into certain transactions. He contracted to buy certain quantity of sesamum from one Vijubhai Hargovan of the value of over Rs. 5,000. He entered into a contract with one Aslaji for the purchase of empty kerosine oil tins of the value of Rs. 1,100. He entered into a contract to purchase 25 shares of the Finlay Mills for which the broker wanted Rs. 1,600 as margin money. He also entered into a contract for some cotton business with one Govindji Girdharlal. It does not appear that the accused had any money whatever to finance these transactions. After the middle of February it seems that he went to Bombay and had an interview with one Parbhudas who carried on business as a commission agent with a view to enter into business transactions with him. What the result of that interview was is not quite clear. But we have letters written by the accused to Parbhudas about business. The answers sent by Parbhudas before the 28th February have not been kept by the accused, and there are no press copies. But from the letters written by the accused it is impossible to suppose that any definite arrangements for entering into business were made. Then on the 27th February 1919 the accused wrote to Parbhudas "Tomorrow we will draw from here on you a "hundi" up to rupees ten thousand. Please take note of the same. Likewise we shall send under cover to you "avej" also to the extent of rupees five thousand. Please take note of the same. And in two or three days we shall send under cover the other "avej." Please take note of the same. Therefore when the "hundis" come to you, pleas make it convenient to accept and pay for them immediately. Further, you were requested to write quoting the rates of kerosine oil, empty tins, safety matches, wax and other articles but there is no reply from you. Please therefore write forthwith. As far as practicable we are going to come to you personally on Monday. So that should we not send under cover other "hundi" then we shall come with cash. Please take note of the same."

Therefore in that letter the accused was asking Parbhudas to honour his "hundi" on the promise that he would be supplied with funds to meet the "hundis" when presented. There is no evidence, and I cannot say that there is the slightest reason to suppose that on the 27th February, Parbhudas had made any representations to the accused that he would honour the "hundis" drawn by the accused without first being placed in funds.

On the 28th February, Parbhudas replied to that letter saying "your letter was received. Further you wrote (asking me) to write about the particulars as to the drawing of a "hundi." The same was noted We (or I) shall do the work of (accepting) "hundi" according to "avej" (the moneys deposited). Further you wrote about sending empty tins for being sold here But we (or I) have got no such facilities. Therefore if we (or I) get such facilities we (or) shall write to you (accordingly.)"

NEGOTIATION

But before that letter was received by the accused he went to the complainant and asked him to negotiate a "hundi" for Rs 5,000 drawn on Parbhudas The complainant appears to have made certain enquiries which could not have been very minute. But evidently he was satisfied with the assurances of the accused, who went together with his Munim Gulabchand, that it was perfectly safe to negotiate the "hundi. Accordingly the accused was paid Rs. 5,000 by the complainant on a "hundi" drawn by the accused on Parbhudas. The "hundi" was sent the same day to Bombay but Parbhudas having with him no funds belonging to the accused was not repared to give credit and honour this "hundi." Purbhudas said "Hundi Ex. No. M/2 was shown to me on Mahavad 14th,) Saturday (1st March 1919). It was not honoured and cashed by our firm because there was no balance available in our accounts on behalf of the drawer Uttamlal Narottamdas. I know him because he had once come to me about 7 or 10 days before Ex. No. M/2 was presented and asked me if our firm would keep an account in his name and I replied that our firm would do business on his behalf so long as there was any balance available in his favour at our any balance available in his favour at our firm. Before the date of "hundi" which is 28th February the accused had no account with us."

What happened to the Rs. 5,000 which the accused obtained from the complainant appears from the evidence of Narottamdas the father of the accused :—"It was at Gandevi when M/2 was written. The accused met me at Bilimora Station on the 28th February 1919 accidentally, as I had gone to ask the Station Masters of Bilimora if he can give trucks for despatching bricks to Bombay. The accused had travelled on that date from Surat and got down at Bilimora. I asked him on the station what brought him to Bilimora. He said that he had drawn a hundi of Rs. 5000 upon Parbhudas Vanarshi and gave it to the firm of Khushal Keshavji of Surat, in which the complainant is a Munim. and that Gulabchand Kasturchand had got it cashed at Khushal's firm and that he had got Rs. 5,000. He said that he paid out of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,500 to Harkishandas to be paid to the merchants of Surat from whom he had purchased cloth, empty tins, sesamum, etc., that he had got Rs. 3,500 with him. He also said that he had bought sesamum for a Broach man named Brijmohan Keshavlal Bhagat from Vrijubahi Hargovandas but no money or hundi was received from him on account of the purchase. I advised him to sell off the sesamum, and the accused sold it to one Alibhai within 2 or 3 days. As the accused had Rs. 3,500 in cash, I advised the accused to send Rs. 3,000 out of it to Parbhudas Vanarahi as the accused had opened dealings with him for the first time. He gave me Rs. 3,000 for remitting the money by a hundi."

Therefore it was the accused's father who evidently seeing that his son was getting into difficulties got Rs. 3,000 from him and sent it down to Parbhudas to provide some credit in an account between Parbhudas and the accused.

Then the accused went to Bombay, and on the 3rd of March he paid a visit to Parbhudas. Meanwhile on the 1st of March Parbhudas having received Rs. 3,000 from the father of the accused had opened a credit in the name of the accused in his books. On the 3rd of March the accused withdrew Rs. 2,000 out of that Rs. 3,000. Parbhudas said "At the time he withdrew Rs. 2,000 I told him that Ex. No. M/2 was not cashed, and if he paid Rs. 2,000 more it would be cashed. He replied that his man was to come to Bombay with Rs. 10,000 and that amount would be paid to me on the next day morning and that he should be paid Rs. 2,000 as he wanted the sum badly. On the 3rd day he came to me to withdraw Rs. 1,000 and said that he himself had paid the amount of Ex. No. M/2 and that I should pay to him the balance of Rs. 1,000. He took Rs. 1,000 and I took his signature in the receipt book"

SEARCH FOR ACCUSED.

That Rs. 3,000 was not returned to the compiainant who remained out of pocket to the extent of Rs. 5,000. The complainant began to get anxious about his money. The hundi was returned protested on the 5th of March. On the 11th he made a complaint. A search was made for the accused at his firm in Surat. The accused had absconded and could not be found. He was arrested on the 1st of September in Bombay. The question is whether the accused fraudulently or dishonestly induced the complainant by deceiving him to deliver to him Rs. 5,000. That question depends upon whether we could come to the conclusion that on the 28th February when he drew the Hundi on Parbhudas he had a genuine expectation that the hundi would be honoured. We must rule out of consideration, I think, any suggestion that Parbhudas had said or written anything to the accused which could possibly have made him think that he, Parbhudas, would honour the Hundi of the accused, if he had not been previously provided with money to pay the hundi; in other words there is nothing to show that Parbhudas had ever consented to give credit to the accused, or ever said or written to him anything which might induce him to believe that he Parbhudas would give him credit. The result must be that the accused drew a hundi on a firm which he must have known perfectly well would not pay the hundi. The hundi was payable at sight, so that it was not a case of a hundi drawn on a firm in which the drawer had no funds at the time, but made payable after some days so that the drawer might urge that he had a legitimate expectation of putting the drawer in funds before the due date. The accused was speculating in various ways. He had contracted to purchase sesamum which he had no means to pay for. He had bought shares which he had no money to pay for. He bought kerosine oil tins when he had no means to pay for them, and likewise he entered into cotton transactions without any money. If he had been able to obtain credit, then he might have been put in funds to take up those contracts, and if they had resulted in profit he might have been able to repay what he had borrowed. But this is not a case of an accused person getting credit from the drawee. He get credit from the complainant on the representation that the hundi would be honoured.

It has been pressed upon us very urgently that the accused was merely speculating on the chances of the market that he had a reasonable expectation that the market would go in his favour; and that he would be able to repay what he had borrowed. In order to see whether the mental attitude of the accused was so innocent, as it was represented to us by his Counsel, we are entitled to look at the conduct of the accused after the hundi had been dishonoured. We may take it first of all that he knew perfectly well that unless some miracle happened Parbhudas would not honour that hundi. If he had been able to raise from some other persons Rs. 5,000 to put Parbhudas in funds for the hundi before it had been actually protested, no doubt so far as the complainant was concerned he would have been saved from a criminal charge. But he made no attempt to save the complainant from even part of the loss which he was incurring. I have no doubt that the father of the accused induced him to give him Rs. 3,000 to send to Bombay, as the father must have seen in what jeopardy the accused was placing himself; and if the Rs. 3,000 which he had sent to Parbhudas had been kept there, and restored to the complainant in part payment of his loss, the aspect of the case would have been a different one. But as soon as the accused got away from the influence of his father, he goes to Bombay and takes away the Rs. 3,000 from Parbhudas where it might have remained at any rate as part payment against the hundi, and dissipates it in the various speculations which he had at that time. Whether he made a contract for the purchase of Finlay Mills shares before or on the 3rd of March makes very little difference. If he had made a contract on the 3rd of March and took Rs. 2,000 away from Parbhudas in order to supply the margin which the broker demanded, then of course that will in no way make his case better. If he had entered into a contract before the 3rd of March, and owing to the fall in the market the broker was demanding the margin in order that the contracts might be kept open, then the result would be the same. The accused declined to act in the way which might have shown that his conduct in drawing the hundi was not so dishonest as it was on the face of it, and he might have been able to partially retrieve the mistake which he had made in drawing the hundi on an

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

MAHOMEDANS DRAW WITH HINDUS.

HINDUS TO PLAY IN FINAL.

Hindus First Innings	313
„ Second „ (For 6 wkts.)	170
Mahomedans First Innings	268
„ Second „ (For 2 wkts)	89

SATURDAY'S PLAY

A GAME DRAWN.

The second match of the Quadrangular cricket tournament, between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, resulted yesterday in a draw, the lead obtained by the former on the first innings, however entitling them to play in the final contest on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Resuming yesterday morning, the Mahomedans carried their overnight total to 268 when they were all disposed of. The Hindus then entering upon their second innings had made 170 at the cost of 6 wickets when they declared. The Mahomedans were then set the task of making 215 runs in 85 minutes to equalise their opponents' total. It was a very sporting declaration which the Hindus made, for it is by no means an impossible achievement for determined hitters to score two centuries in an hour and a half. And the Mahomedans did make an attempt at the beginning, though they gave up after Hasan Shah had been dismissed and because the opposing bowlers were keeping up a good length. They had made 89 for 2 wickets at 5-30 p.m., when time was called, the game thus resulting in a draw.

KEEN STRUGGLE FOR LEAD.

When they resumed their first innings shortly after 11-30 a.m. yesterday, the Mahomedans had 72 runs to score to equalise their opponents' total. To watch the keen struggle for a lead on the first innings, spectators assembled in even larger numbers than on the preceding two days, and there was tremendous cheering and counter-cheering by the respective supporters of the two sides as their men made a fine stroke or performed a smart piece of fielding.

Hasan Shah opened in brilliant style and scored five off the first over sent down by Joshi, strengthening the Mahomedan hopes of equalising the total. Shortly after however they met with a disappointment as the overnight total had been increased by only 6 when Nayle at the wicket brought off a fine catch off Rana, and Azim Khan had to retire. (247—8—5).

And a still greater disappointment was in store for the Mahomedan supporters as with the addition of only 13 to the total, Hasan Shah, their main hope fell to a splendid catch by Naidu in the slips, Rana again being the successful bowler. With Hasan Shah's dismissal practically disappeared the last hopes of the Mahomedans to reach their opponents' total. (260—9—5.)

As they had still 53 to make and had only one wicket in hand. Irfani now came in to make a last effort on his side's behalf but before he could do anything substantial, his co'league at the other end, Salehmahomed meeting with a piece of ill-luck lost his wicket. The Kashmere man stepped out in playing to Naidu and forgot to go back to the crease, and Rana at short leg picking up the ball returned it to the wicket-keeper who took the bails off. (263—10—7).

The Mahomedans' first innings thus terminated after 40 minutes from the start in the morning, 45 runs short of the Hindu total, and they failed to secure a lead in the first innings.

HINDUS' SECOND EFFORT.

With a favourable balance of 45 on the first innings, the Hindus went in to bat second time at 12-25 p.m., Dalvi and Navle facing Azim Khan and Tambuwala. As there was little chance of the game reaching a definite conclusion within the short space of time left and as their lead on the first innings entitled them to play in the final match of the tournament on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, there was no need either to force the game or to start neither indulging in slogging nor in a barn-door game. Dalvi and Navle gave them a good start by scoring 52 for the first wicket when the latter was finely held in the slips by Yusuf Beg off a rising delivery from Murad who a little before had taken up the attack from Tambuwala (52—1—15). The good beginning was however not maintained as Dalvi, who had been joined by Pardeshi, was splendidly held by Murad in the slips off a fast-rising ball from Abdus Salaam when the previous total had been increased by only 6. (58—2—26.) Nagligum partnered Pardeshi who showing dashing cricket despatched Abdus Salaam twice to the boundary, the Central Provinces man responding by finely putting the same bowler to the leg boundary in his next over. At lunch time the Hindus had made 84 at the cost of only two wickets.

NAIDU'S MERRY INNINGS.

The re-start after lunch proved disastrous to the Hindus, Abdus Salaam having Nagligum caught in the slips by Yusuf Beg without addition to the morning total (84—3—6), and one run later Pardeshi who had been playing fine, stylish cricket, got his leg, in front of his wickets and returned to the pavilion, Abdus Salaam again being the successful bowler (85—4—25). Naidu and Deodher were now associated, and the former hit a 4 each off Salehmahomed and Abdus Salaam, bringing up 90 on the board and a little later hoisting the century by hitting the Kashmere bowler to the boundary. The Central Provinces all-rounder next lifted the Kashmerian over the eastern boundary, and Deodher, cutting Abdus Salaam for 4, signalled 110. Continuing his merry career, Naidu again sent Salehmahomed for 6 and then Deodher was missed in the slips by Yusuf Beg off Abdus Salaam. 130 went up and then came another six by Naidu off Salehmahomed, the ball flying right over the Bombay Gymkhana pavilion. The spectators appreciated the good time Naidu was giving them and they wildly cheered his strokes. The Mahomedans now took off Salehmahomed and put on Murad to bowl. Naidu came down equally hard on the new bowler, whom also he lifted over the southern boundary, but he tried the game once too often and off the bowler's very next delivery was splendidly held in the long field by Azim Khan. He had played the most exhilarating cricket of th whole match, hitting four 6's and an equa number of 4's in the course of his 51 (153—5—51). The last partnership had produced 68 runs, but the next one between Deodher and Godambe realised only 7, the former playing one of Murad's deliveries on to his wicket. (160—6—24). Joshi, th next man in, was dropped in the slips by Murad, Abdus Salaam suffering; and encouraged by his good fortune he prettily out the bowler to leg for 4. Three byes brought up the total to 170 at ten minutes to four, when the Hindus declared their innings closed

GAME RESULTS IN DRAW.

The Mahomedans commenced their second innings shortly after 4 p.m. They had 85 minutes left in which to score 215 to equalise their opponents' total. As they had lost the lead on the first innings the obvious ccurse for them to follow now was to go in for a bang pure and simple, and that this was their intention was evidenced by the fact that they sent in their best hitters, Hasan Shah and Feroze Khan, to open the innings. The beginning, however, was not auspicious as before a single had been scored, Hasan Shah was completely beaten by Rana with the second delivery of his opening over (0—1—0). Hasan Shah's dismissal apparently cooled down his side's ardour for fast scoring. Another reason probably was that Rana and Joshi kept up good length. Any way, runs did not come in at a fast pace, the first 10 taking 20 minutes to appear on the board. Hasan Shah's place had been taken by Murad, who sent up 20 shortly after 4-30 p.m. by hitting Rana to the western boundary. There was now only an hour left for play and 195 to make in it—a task obviously impossible of accomplishment. Runs now came in a bit faster than before, 30 being scored in the last 20 minutes, and 60 being registered in an hour's play after the start.

At 89, Godambe got past Murad's defence with a fine delivery. (89—2—40). The Mahomedans had made 89 for 2 wickets when stumps were drawn at 5-30 p.m., the game thus resulting in a draw.

The scores:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

V. V. Kantak c Yusuf Beg b Abdus Salaam	80
S. M. Dalvi c and b Tambuwala	11
J. G. Navle c Murad b Salehmahomed	74
C. Naidu c Yusuf Beg b Abdus Salaam	62
D. B. Deodher (Capt.) run out	6
K. G. Purdeshi b Abdus Salaam	4
Nagligum c Feroje Khan b Abdus Salaam	0
S. M. Joshi b Salehmahomed	6
M G Shroff l-b-w b Abdus Salaam	3
M H C Rana c Patel b Tambuwala	15
S R Godambe not out	29
Extras	23
Total	313

2nd Innings.

S M Dalvi c Murad b Abdus Salaam	26
J G Navle c Yusuf Beg b Murad	15
K G Pardeshi lbw b Abdus Salaam	25
Nagligum c Yusuf Beg b Abdus Salaam	6
C K Naidu c Azim Khan b Murad	51
D B Deodher (Cap.)) b Murad	24
S R Godambe not out	1
S M Joshi not out	7
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	15
*Total (for 6 wkts)	170

*Innings declared closed.

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

S U Patel b Rana	0
C Murad run out	86
K Tambuwala c Naidu b Rana	13
Yusuf Beg (Capt.) b Joshi	4
Feroze Khan c Godambe b Joshi	9
Hasan Shah c Naidu b Rana	95
Abdus Salaam b Rana	20
A. E. Bham b Rana	18
Azim Khan c Navle b Rana	5
Salehmahomed run out	7
P. Irfani not out	3
Extras	8
Total	268

2nd Innings.

Hasan Shah b Rana	0
Feroze Khan not out	48
C Murad b Godambe	40
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	1
Total (for 2 wkts)	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Abdus Salaam	24	5	123	5
Tambuwala	30	9	68	2
Salehmahomed	31	7	56	2
Azim Khan	2	0	16	0
Murad	13	3	27	0

Hindus—2nd Innings.

	O	M.	R.	W
Azim Khan	6	1	14	0
Tambuwala	2	0	10	0
Murad	14	3	34	3
Abdus Salaam	17	5	59	3
Salehmahomed	7	1	38	0

Mahomedans. 1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana	24	1	85	6
Joshi	20	6	29	2
Godambe	5	0	19	0
Nagligum	3	1	8	0
Dalvi	3	0	23	0
Naidu	10	3	27	0

Mahomedans—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana	8	2	22	1
Joshi	9	0	39	0
Nagligum	6	0	18	0
Godambe	2	0	9	1

PARSIS VS. HINDUS.

The Parsis will play against the Hindus to-day. The following are the players selected in the two respective teams:—

THE PARSI TEAM.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, (Capt.)
Mr. M. B. Vatcha
Mr. P. Daruwala
Mr. H. Vajifdar
Mr. J. Elavia
Mr. B. Kapadia
Mr. D. Driver
Mr. D. K. Kapadia
Mr. S. M. Chothia
Mr. S. Gandhi
Mr. B. Bhapu.

THE HINDU TEAM.

Mr. M. D. Pai (Capt.)
Mr. P. Baloo.
Mr. P. Shivram.
Mr. P. Vithal.
Mr. D. B. Deodhar.
Mr. S. M. Joshi.
Mr. C. K. Naidoo.
Mr. S. M. Dalvi.
Mr. V. V. Kantak.
Mr. J. G. Navle.
Mr. M. H. Rana.
Reserves:—
Mr. L. P. Jai.
Mr. S. R. Godambe.
Scorer:—
Mr. R. V. Palekar.

THE HINDU CAPTAINCY.

SELECTION COMMITTEE'S EXPLANATION

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly insert the following in your esteemed paper as an explanation on the part of the Hindu Selection Committee to the letter—appearing in your issue of Friday the 3rd instant over the signatures of Messrs. P. Vithal and P. Shivram. The Selection Committee has up to now never considered the claims of seniority in the appointment of a captain of the—Representative Hindu team. The statement made in the letter by Messrs. Shivram and Vithal that the claims of one of them for captaincy were ignored owing to their being members of a depressed class is without any foundation and is deliberately made with a view to mislead the public. Had the question of caste ever prevailed with the Committee no member of a depressed class would ever have found a place in the Hindu team. It is really a matter of great surprise to the Committee that the non-appointment of one of them to the captaincy because he belonged to a depressed class as they state, should have been construed as an insult levelled at them by the Committee. The Committee do not wish to enter into any controversy, and leave the public to judge whether their action or the decision of the Committee should be characterised as unsportsmanlike.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. SHETE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hindu Representative
Matches Selection Committee.

THE HINDU TEAM,

MR. BALOO CONSENTS TO PLAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The decision of the Hindu Selection Committee to include Mr. P. Baloo to play in the match against Parsis in the Fina's of the Quadrangular Cricket has commended itself to many lovers of Hindu cricket. The decision, though belated, is a sensible one and is undoubtedly a concession to public opinion. Apart from the excitement caused by what is regarded as the Committee's *volte face*, many people were anxious to know how Mr. Baloo himself would take it, though no one seemed to doubt that he was a true sportsman and with a sportsman's instinct he would respond to the call. Of course, it was not without a degree of hesitation on his own part and on the urgent intervention of friends whose love of Hindu cricket surpasses their love for the Committee and its ways, that Mr. Baloo consented to play in to-day's match. One can understand Mr. Baloo's hesitation on the score of his being out of form, but everyone will appreciate the readiness with which he has yielded to the pressure brought to bear on him by his best friends. The following is a copy of the request addressed to Mr. Baloo:

Parmanandas J. Hindu Gymkhana,
Kennedy Sea Face,
Bombay, 5th December, 1920.

Dear Mr. Baloo,

I understand that you are hesitating to play though selected in the match against Parsis. I shall be obliged if you will kindly reconsider your decision and play. The interest of cricket will appeal to you as in the past.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Hon. Cricket Secretary,
Hindu Representative
Matches Selection Committee.

When Mr. Baloo's decision was announced late in the evening, three cheers were given for Mr. Baloo and his brothers by those who were present at the Gymkhana. It is interesting to note that the Committee has also appointed Mr. Baloo Vice-Captain of the Hindu team, and it has given great satisfaction to all interested in the success of Hindu cricket.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

M. C. C. v. AUSTRALIAN XI.

MACARTNEY'S AND HENDREN'S BRILLIANT INNINGS.

VISITORS' LEAD IN 1ST INNINGS.

Australian XI (First Innings) ..	255.
M. C. C. (For 9 Wkts.) ..	285.

(Reuter's Cricket Special.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12 Noon, Dec. 5.

Twelve thousand spectators were present when Hobbs (14) and Russell (10) resumed batting for the M. C. C. this morning, in hot weather. With the addition of 37 runs to the overnight total. Hobbs was smartly caught by McAndrew off Trenerry. (61—1—26). Six runs later, Rhodes got his leg in front (67—2—3). and Hendren joined Russel. This partnership produced 93 runs. both batsmen playing steady cricket until Russel put up one to Macartney. (154—3—72). Woolley joined Hendren and 45 runs were added for the fourth wickets. Wickets fell at 199. 219, 249, 253 and 260. when Wilson and Waddington became associated and, when stumps were drawn for the day. they had scored 22 and 15 not out respectively.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIAN XI.

Collins b Waddington	3
Tozer c Hendren b bWaddington	51
Moore b Waddington	0
Kippax b Woolley	18
Macartney 1-b-w b Douglas	96
Armstrong c Strudwick b Douglas	53
Carter c Hitch b Douglas	8
Trenerry c Strudwick b Douglas	8
Marsden lbw b Woolley	0
McAndrew not out	1
Hornibrook, c Strudwick b Douglas	0
Extras	17
Total	255

M. C. C.
1st Innigs.

Hobbs c McAndrew b Trenerry	26
Russell c Macartney b Hornibrook	72
Rhodes lbw b Trenery	3
Hendren b Hornibrook	96
Woolley run out	26
Douglas lbw. b Marsdn	0
Fender c Trenerry b McAndrew	8
Wilson not out	22
Hitch c Moore b Hornibrok	2
Strudwick b Hornibrook	4
Waddington not out	15
Extras	11
Total (for nine wickets)	285

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

At the Allahabad High Court Criminal Sessions to-day before Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, and jury commenced the trial of Lieut. N. Reynolds, officer in charge, Surplus Textile Stock Depot of Agra under section 409 I. P. C. for a criminal breach of trust in respect of twenty bales of khaki drill. The accused who was defended by Messrs. E. A. Howard and W. S. Day pleaded not guilty. Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate, with Mr. L. M. Banerjee, Government Pleader, appeared for the crown. Mr. Wallach stating the case to the jury said the accused was in charge of the surplus depot. On the 20th July 1919 he took charge of the depot and the usual charge sheet was made out. The new ledgers were started in the accused's time and all the purchases and the issues were duly entered. There were at Agra two godowns connected with the textile depots On 13th April 1920 four bales or Khaki drill were removed from one depot and sixteen from another and sent under the orders of the accused to the railway station and consigned under the name of Ram Bharose to Delhi and taken delivery when it passed several hands till they were discovered by the police in Delhi The accused had purchased a motor car about the same time for Rs. 4,500 and paid the amount in currency notes. The accused when questioned by the Deputy Controller explained that the goods had already been sold to one Shamlal and as a matter of favour permitted to stay in the stores.

The first witness examined was Mr. Eyre, Superintendent of Police, Agra, who took charge of the books of the depot in the course of investigation and also of various papers in the case and said the police tried to trace Ram Bharose but failed.

SHORTAGE OF STOCK.

The cross-examined witness said during identification proceedings nobody could identify the accused. Mr. Target, Deputy Controller, textiles, said he checked the stock in the presence of the accused and found shortage. He enquired and found 20 bales had been despatched from the station but there was nothing in the books of the depot to show it. The goods clerk told the witness that an Indian merchant making the despatch was accompanied by an officer of the Army Clothing Department. The accused explained to the witness that the entire stock of Khaki drill had already been sold to an Agra merchant named Shamlal who took delivery as he made sales to customers and asked the accused to assist him in his absence to make the despatches. Shamlal, merchant, said he made purchases but took delivery of all by the early part of January 1920 except eleven thousand yards which was to be supplied by Bombay depot. This was taken delivery of before April 1920. He did not consign it to Ram Bharose.

Several employees of the depot were also examined in support of prosecution. The trial is proceeding.

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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR.

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA. Dec. 4.

If anything, the attendance to-day was much greater than on the previous day. but it is doubtful if the majority of them went home in a happy frame of mind. In almost all the races, except. of course the December Plate the favourites collapsed with a regularity that was almost sickening and the fortunate few. who where on the winners wore smiling faces, owing to the fat dividends paid by the machine. Carless and Elsie R. where two on whom the biggest dividends Rs. 329 and Rs. 229 were paid. Roubaix won the December Plate in quite a hollow fashion. and, if this be any criterion, the King Emperor's Cup is as good as over. In the Canal Hurdle Plate, Nandlal fell with him. Fitz Clarence, owned by Mr. Goculdas. fused the hurd'e after a grand stand and ran out.

Details:—

THE MODERATES PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Leckie's MARTIN 8-9 (car 810) Owner 1
Mr. Lauder's NAUTCH GIRL 9-0, Stokes ..
Mr. Swan's SQEERS 8-9, Fozard .....
Mr Fleming's Zelia 8-13, Northmore .....

Also ran: Lavenir 9-5. Tyecon 9-3, Flower 9-2, Loch D 9.0, Lady Letty 8-7, Tarnapol 8-7, Spook 8-5 (car 8-6) Monsieur James 8-3, Waterlily 8-0, Beil Chance 8-0, Cylarity 7-12. Sherwood Belle 7-4, and Victoria 7-2.

Won by 1¼ lengths. 1¼ lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 1 length between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min 16 1/5 secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 61 win, Rs. 21. Rs. 16 and Rs. 73 places,

Betting: Threes Nautch Girl, fours Martin, eighths Monsieur James and Waterlily, longer prices others.

The race:—A big filed jumped off in compact mass with Nautch Girl at the head. Belle Chance quickly ranged alongside her, and these two brought the filed on Zeerut, opening Nautch Girl, shook off Belle Chance. Martin was, however, coming full of sunning and settling the pretensions of Nautch Girl in few strides went on to win comfortably. Squeers came with a rate run and took up the third place.

THE CASURINA PLATE. Division II. Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Willson's PICK OF THE BUNCH 8-5, Northmore .....
Mr Coningham's URTOGO 8-1, Dobie .....
Messrs. Heather and Lyons's DOUBLE WIN 8-6 (car 8-7) Wood 3
Mr. Jones' LAST SPOT 7-11. Orrel .....

Also ran:—Norma Stoker 9-1. Barsen 9-0, Roidock 8-12, Aplook 8-9, Carpe Diem 8-8, White Bell 8-8, Broken Heart 8-6. Bachelor's Vanity 8-4. Ashlede 8-4, Revue 8-3 (cr 8-4). Paginini 8-3. Smoke Wreath 8-3. Despicable 8-3. Walhachin 8-1, Fine Times 8-1, Whit Monday 8-0.

Won by 3/4 lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd, same between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 mile 16 1/5secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 52 win, Rs. 19, Rs. 52 and Rs. 68 for places.

Betting: Threes White Bell, fives Pick of the Bunch, seven Barsen, eights Norma Stoker, tens Carpe Diem, Orteg and Last Spot longer prices others.

The race:—Ortogo streaked out in the front and by the time the half mile post was reached he had commanded the lead Next to him came Pick of the Bunch and Double Win. These three had a race to themselves. Opposite stands Pick of the Bunch challenged and Double Win and these three had a race to themselves and passed the leader.

THE CANAL HURDLE PLATE. Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Messrs. Douetil and Page's BUSKIN 10-4, McCabe .....
Mr. Abington's LARIGOT 9-0, Meades .....
Mr. Tarrant's EOTHEN 10-0, Lyons .....
Mr. Pugh's MISS SLASHER 9-6, Thompson

Also ran: Double Scotch 10-12, Fitzclarence 10-10, Whippoorwill 10–. Quarterly 10-2.

Won by 15 lengths, 5 lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 5 lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—3 mins. 32 secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 89 win, Rs. 25, Rs. 43 and Rs. 26 for places.

Betting: Threes Double Scotch, fours Fitzclarence and Baskin fives Eothen and Miss Slashr, longer prices others.

The race:—Of a good start Eothen soon put much daylight between herself and her nearest attendant Buskin. Then came Double Scotch, Fitzclarence ran out at the hurdle after a grand stand, where Buskin passed her. Shortly after Double Scotch fell and Larigot began to make up the lost ground. Buskin won easily, and Larigot just beat Eothen for the second place.

HE CASUARIN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs

Mr. Bsgmahomed's EAGER TO 8-9, Morris
Galstaun's NO BALL 7-11, Herbert .....
Mr. De Soysa's MUSCOVITE 8-4, Woods ...
Mr. Wilson's P M., 8-13, Ritchie .....

Also ran: Soft Nose 9-5, Cahir 9-2, Pooly Hopkins 9-0, Sospello 8-11, His Nibs 8-11, Dialect 8-7, Stagewhister 8-6, Gibberish 8-3, Damoiselle 8-1, Ballinacurra 8-3, Synai 8-3, Royal Sign 8-3, Try All 8-2, Glenart 8-0, Little Tag 7-12, Hugh Roe 7-6, Piccole 7-6, Allan Water 7-5, Chauntress 7-4.

Won by 3/4 length, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 3/4 lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time: min 16 secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 148 win, Rs 42, Rs. 106, and Rs. 211 for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 Damoiselle, sixes Sospello, Dialect and Little Tag, eighths Eager To, longer prices others.

The race:—When after one break off Captain Deane effected a start, Little Tag jumped of with the lead the favourite beg in rush. Little Tag continued to bring them along with No Ball second and the rest following in an Indian file. Near Zeerut opening, Little Tag shot her bolt and No Ball was hailed as winner. when Eager To came with big strides and soon put the issue beyond any doubt.

THE DECEMBER PLATE. Distanc 7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' ROUBAIX 9-7, Huxley 1
Mrs Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN 9-7, Rose ... 2
Mr. Galstaun's ST QUINN 9-7, Hutchins 3
Mr. Avasia's Redspear 7-11, Flynn 4

Also ran: Mordennis 9-7. King's Fare 9-0. Simon's Choice 9-0, Not Much 8-11. Violinist 8-7. Helford 7-11, Braida Garth 7-11.

Won by 3½ lengths, 1 length between 2nd and 3rd, short head between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 23 3/5secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs 61 win, Rs. 15, Rs. 40 and Rs. 27 for places

Betting: 3 to 2 on Roubaix, fours Redspear, tens Mordennis, St. Quinn and King's Fare, longer prices others.

The race:—Not Much was first to break the line. He was closely followed by Little Nan and King's Fare, the main body coming behind, among them being Roubaix. Not Much retired, two furlongs from home, when Little Nan assumed a command. Then Hurley made his call on Roubaix and the race was over.

THE HARRISON PLATE. Distance miles.

Messrs. Douetil and Page's CALLY 8-11, Harrison .....
Mr. Theodetus' MISRI LAL 9-5, Ruiz 2
Mr. Cunningham's FLYING WINGS 8-2, Dobie 3
Mr. Kennedy's Dori 8-6, Rose 4

Also ran:—Antic 9-3, St. Nathey 9-2. The Square 8-12, William Allenby 8-11, Gunning 8-7, Sangelo 7-10, and Bodenham 7-7.

Won by 1/2 length, 1 length between 2nd and 3rd, 1½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—2 mins. 9 4/5secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 44 win, Rs. 15, Rs 16 and Rs. 22 for places.

Betting: Twos Antic, fours Misri Lal, fives Cally, sixes Flying Wing, longer prices others.

The race:—Flying Wing broke the line and led smartly from Dori and Misri Lal. Flying Wing continued to lead with Misri Lal creeping up to him by inches. Near distance post Misri Lal challenged and passed Flying Wing, but was himself beaten by Cally, who came very strong at the finish and won the race easily.

THE MODERATES' PLATE. Div. I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Chararia's CARLESS, 8-9, O'Brien ...
Mr. Louviet's KITTY O'HARA 8-5 Walker
Mr. McGee's BUFF MAIL 8-6, Herbert .....
Mr Dee's Sunnytime 8-11, Higgins .....

Also ran:—Jaunt 9-0, Simple Simon 9-0, Flying Fee 8-13, Aughnacloy 8-11, Durban 8-11, Repartee 8-11, Abajala 8-9. Roxa 8-5, Poletrap 8-4, Well-over 8-4, Garden Reach 8-3, Tafy's Darling 8-3, Cape Clear Lhasa 8-0, and Spannish Chestnut 7-9.

Won by a neck, 3/4 length between 2nd and 3rd, 1½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 329 win, Rs. 102, Rs. 47 and Rs. 26 for places.

Betting: Twos Sunny Time, fours Buffs Mail, fives Kitty O'Hara, sixes Repartee, longer prices rest.

The race:—They were despatched the level, with Sunny Time leading. Kitty O'Hara and Buff Mail were his nearest attendants. Two furlongs from home Sunny Time retired and Kitty O'Hara assumed the command for a short while, as Carless, getting lucky, run went on to win.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Raikinto's ELSIE R 10-3, Ritchie 1
Mrs. Connor's SINN FEINERS 7-13, O'Brien
Mr. Mack's CARLESS GIRL 9-2, Trahan ... 3
Maj Raymond's Phyllis D 8-12, Smith 4

Also ran: Fleurette 9-3, Little Brown Bird 8-3, Novtia 8-2, Maureen 8-0 (car 8-1), Desdemona 7-13. Little Wonder 7-10, Garib 7-10, Gipsy's Pride 7-0 (car 7-1). I Wonder 7-0, (car 7-4). Border Princess 7-0.

Won by short neck. head between 2nd and 3rd, 3/4 lengthe between 3rd and 4th.

Time: 1 min. 18 4/5secs.

Totalisators paid Rs. 229 win, Rs. 76, Rs. 26 and Rs. 26 for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 Carless Girl, fives Fleurette, eights Novtia tens Elsie R and Sinn Feiners longer prices others.

The race:—Owing to the approaching darkness the colours were not quite distinguishable till when the field swung into the straight, when it was found that Elsie R leading with Phyllis D close behind. Before the stands Sinn Feiner's and Carless Girl both put in their run and, though they failed to beat Elsie R.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

The Variety entertainment given at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, was quite interesting. Professor Kapadia has a weight of 6,000 lbs. passing over his chest and neck in the shape of a cart fitted with men. The feat is astonishing, considering that Mr. Kapadia is not a particularly strong-looking man. Is it strength or is it Yoga which enables him to do so, we wonder? The poses of Baby Hawkes, Mr. D. Mehta and Mr. Nicholls as Greek statues are very realistic. Mr. Mehta, a young Parsi, is a fine specimen of perfect muscular development. He ought to be able to inspire other Parsis and Indians in general, to go in for a systematic course of muscular development. The little scene entitled "Mrs. Murphy's Two-Star Boarders" was most amusing as well as astonishing. The two boarders, one a Frenchman and the other an Irishman, seem to possess a genius for turning everything into musical instruments. Mr. Mody lifts 2,000 lbs. of weight in the shape of a horse with men around it without much difficulty. As for Baby Hawkes, who is the physical instructor to the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar (Simla Hills), we can only say that he is astounding! He is a first class boxer and a first class swordsman at the same time. There was much agility and even some grace in the ultra-modern dances danced by "Nena" and her partner.

"HOW TO END POSTAL STRIKE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Perhaps you will be glad to know that there is every chance of the "Postal Strike" being settled amicably in a day or two, if Mr. Baptista will take upon himself to wait in deputation on Monday 6th instant (to-day) any time between 11-30 a.m and 1 p.m. accompanied by 3 overseers; readers; 3 senior postmen and 3 senior packers on the Presidency Postmaster. I am sure, the Presidency Postmaster will favourably consider the case of the packers, so far as they relate to "Privilege leave" and "Casual leave", and will settle the matter once and for all, by referring to the Director-General of Posts, who is shortly expected in Bombay. I appeal to Mr. Baptista not to let go the chance of interviewing the Presidency Postmaster, as I have already obtained permission in writing to that effect. The public of Bombay as well as the Postal strikers will be grateful if the matter is amicably settled before the 10th instant.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

MADRAS ELECTIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

The percentage of voters, who actually recorded their votes in the elections for the Madras Legislative Council, were as follows:—Non-Mahomedan urban constituencies, Madras City 52, Madura City 48, Trichinopoly (cum Srirangam) 43.5, Vizzagapatam 72, Tinnevelly (cum Pallam Cottah) 71. Non-Mahomedan rural constituencies,—South Arcot 23, Chittoor 29, Coimbatore 23, Cuddapah 37, Guntur 11.5, Madura District 15, Nellore 16.7, Tinnevelly District 24, Madura and Trichinopoly (cum Srirangam) 8.4, West Coast landholders 72.

For the Legislative Assembly the percentage for Madras City Non-Mahomedan is 54.8 and Indian Commerce 41.4.

DISTRESS IN TURKEY.

A PATHETIC TALE.

DR. FREW'S ACCOUNT.

In a recent issue of the "Chronicle", we published a letter sent by the Hon. Syed Amir Ali, in which the Rev. Dr. Frew gave a brief account of the relief work done by him on behalf of the British Red Crescent Society among the Muslim Refugees in Turkey. We give below a report by Dr. Frew on the conditions prevalent among the people there, which make sad reading. We trust our readers will find the cause of these poor people worthy of their wholehearted support.

I very much regret that my statement of the condition of things among the Turkish refugees is not of improvement, but the reverse. Besides the thousands in the direst misery in the South of Asia Minor. we have added distress in the North, owing to the Greek occupation of Thrace.

The conditions in the South are still very terrible. Many thousands are yet in the districts to which they fled after the Greek occupation. There they remain with houses packed like animals in old, disused, tumbling -down barraks and ruinous buildings, with no fuel but the green wood they gather, and which they must burn in holes they dig in the centre of their hovels. This so fills the place with smoke, that the eyes smart and it is difficult to breathe—but it is all smoke and damp and cold and sickness. Unless fresh help is given many more must die of privation this winter.

FUNDS ARE LIMITED!

In the North we have the additional care of the thousands who are arriving in Constantinople, fleeing from their fear of the Greeks in the newly occupied territories. They come from Adrianople, Balikhissar, Broussa, Panderma, Rodosto, etc., in the direst misery leaving everything behind. They arrive, in most cases, with their shoes dropping off their feet and no clothing but what they are wearing. Among the most pathetic things I have ever seen is the calm patience with which the Turks bear their sufferings. Recently whilst visiting one of the refugee camps, I found in a broken-down dis-used building near the old Seraglio palace in Constantinople, in a corner between two walls, a dear old Turkish woman—a widow with no one of her own left in the world—yet sitting there in the open air with no mattress under her and no cover over her head. She pleasantly smiled and was so grateful for our visit and what we were able to do for her. But the Turks are nearly all like that given any kind of shelter and food they seldom complain. We at once got for the old woman, a mattress and blanket and some other comforts and tried to make her a little more comfortable. Unfortunately she is only one of thousands. The Turks are unusually attached to their children and it is heartrending to see Turkish mothers—the father often killed or lost, they don't know where with their babies at their breasts seeking nourishment they cannot give. Tears are in their eyes sometimes as they show you the poor little wan and sickly faces of the little ones they fear they must very soon lose. There is something almost painful in the gratitude of the mothers for the milk and the little nourishment we are able to give. Very many have died and many more must die if we cannot continue the help begun. We have distributed case of milk for the babies and many other absolute necessities—but they are so many and our funds are limited.

The people are in need of almost every simplest necessity of life!

What makes the position so much worse is that there are so many thousands of destitute women and orphans from the war and very many are still in a nearly destitute condition who were refugees just after the settlement of the Balkan War. Stamboul has been so burned down by the devastating fires of recent years that these houseless people have occupied all available places after the fires and have to remain there as almost nothing has been done to rebuild on the old sites.

We found some hundreds of people in a great old ruinous building that was long years ago a bakehouse. Windows gone, doors broken, flooring rotton, cold as the grave. Yet here you would find a family of six in one corner, almost always with one or two sick of some sickness due to the hardness of the way they must exist. Frequently they have no mattresses at all; they must sleep on the old boards; frequently they have not even covering and they try to keep a little warmth by lying close together. The wind comes through the broken windows and the result is sickness that cannot be properly attended. Often a new grief is added to the already stricken family, when death takes their beloved. Yet they are so resigned with it all. It is God's will "they day! But it surely is not meant that they should suffer so. The whole of the room and all the rooms and corridors are filled in the same way, families packed side by side—some are in tents and some are lying on the bare ground in the open air. Even when they do have some quilts they never have all that is necessary. Thanks to the help sent by the British Red Crescent we were able to give much relief, hundreds of mattresses and quilts and large quantities of shoes and underclothing of every kind were supplied to the most needy. We were also able to give flour, beans, bouyour, rice and butter for cooking etc.

One of the worst features, and growing every day, is the misery caused by the dismissal of the Government officials in the Greek occupied territories.

DISMISSAL OF GOVT. OFFICIALS.

Before leaving Constantinople, I recently visited a large number of these in an old ruinous mosque and medresseh (college). Here were Turkish men, with their wives and children, who had occupied positions in the Government service, suddenly turned out of their work and forced to return to Constantinople to add to the already too large number of people in distress. The Turkish Government have unfortunately no positions to offer them and no money to continue paying their salaries, as the revenues that went to pay them are new being collected by the Greeks. The case of these officials is very hard indeed. Their salaries were always small and the cost of living during the war, was so great that any little money they might have had has all been eaten up. So here you find these educated people herded together with their bundles of clothing and other effects round them in the most unhealthy conditions and driven to be dependent on the help that may be given by such a society as the British Red Crescent.

Besides these there are some fifteen thousand refugees from the Adrianople district who fled to Bulgaria. The Turkish Government have asked for some help for these and we gave Lt. 5000 out of the money lately sent. This is being expended on these people by trustworthy Turks under the personal supervision of the Minister for the Government.

I formed a Committee to see to the distribution of the funds. The Director of the "Bureau des Emigres"—a Turk—has this work specially in his care. Assisted by his staff—all Moslems—and a number of voluntary workers, he sees to the careful distribution of the food and clothing. The Committee give the most painstaking attention to insure that only the needy are assisted and that everything is put to the very best use. I visited all the various places where the refugees are located and have arranged that the work shall be carried on during my absence. Much has been done and a great deal of distress relieved, but a great increase of help must be received if those we have been helping are to survive this winter.

In a recent letter, a member of the Committee writes: "Unless all our efforts are to count for nothing, you must impress on your friends to prepare for the coming winter. "Local conditions are even worse than when you left. Very little help can be found here; all assistance of any value must come from the outside and this should continue all through the winter or all your labour will count for nothing. Once you have put your hand to this work don't leave go. These poor are all depending on your help. It is thankless work, Poverty and misery—but with help much can be done. And the only reward for you is that you did it for God."

And so in God's name I appeal for His Creature's need.

I am sure that the Moslems in other lands will not allow their brethren to suffer and to die this winter, but that the generous help already given will be continued till this terrible time is past.

May the Blessing of the Almighty fall on all who have come to the help of the needy.

(Sd.) R. FREW.

BRITISH RED CRESCENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Will you allow us to draw public attention, in your columns, to the widespread suffering and distress prevailing at this moment among the Moslems of Turkey. The reports we have received speak of appalling mortality especially among children from starvation, lack of clothing and every necessary of life.

The Representative of the British Red Crescent Society, who has been doing relief work among the Moslems, gives a harrowing picture of the distress and destitution among the Turkish population in Asia Minor, and the refugees in Constantinople from Thrace. The Turkish employes of every grade, who have been expelled by the Hellenic Authorities from the occupied territories are trooping into Constantinople with their families in the greatest distress. The families of the Turks deported to Greece are in an equally deplorable condition, whilst the vast number of broken sufferers who have lost all their possessions in this war, or have been evicted from their lands to make room for Greeks imported from abroad, are crowding into the capital.

The Turkish Government has absolutely no means of helping in the alleviation of this vast mass of misery and suffering. We are informed that it recently applied for permission to raise an internal loan; but that it was refused as the Financial Commission to whom the destinies of Turkey have been entrusted had not yet been appointed. In these circumstances the only hope of saving the suffering Moslems of Constantinople and Western Asia from perishing lies in outside help.

The British Red Crescent Society has done its best with the limited funds at its disposal. It has received, however, no help from any of the charitable organisations in the United Kingdom; not a penny has been given to save the lives of the dying children in Turkey.

The contributions received from India and elsewhere have been transmitted by wire by kind permission through the Foreign Office to the British High Commissioner in Constantinople for payment to the Revd. Dr. Frew who has scrupuloulsy administered the British Red Crescent charity.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) LAMINGTON,
(Sd.) H. CONYERS SURTEES.
(Sd.) AMEER ALI.

British Red Crescent Society,
18, Sloane Street, S.W.1.
4th November, 1920.

CONGRESS WORK IN ENGLAND.

"ENTERS UPON A NEW AND BETTER PHASE."

A MESSAGE FROM H. KNIGHT.

Mr. Holford Knight writes to us under date London, Nov. 18, 1920:—

"The main purpose of the British delegates to the National Congress is to testify to the firm friendship which animates the Congress supporters in England. Both Mr. Spoor and myself have done our best in a variety of ways to demonstrate the reality of our attachment to the National cause. We intensely appreciated the vote of thanks the Congress accorded us last year, and we rejoice at the opportunity of personally attending their deliberations.

"I desire to reserve what I have to say on the general situation until I reach the Congress. But as I set out from my native land on this mission I would like to send through the "Bombay Chronicle" this message of friendship and hope. The peoples of the world are determined to end the militarist-economic order which plunged the nations into disastrous war. In the effort to create a better order of society, all the peoples must join, and our Indian brothers must play their part. In achieving justice for all, we shall insist upon justice for each. In every land, justice must be secured and wrong-doers punished, whatever their station. The accomplishment of this task must be the work of nations enjoying full autonomy, and the realisation of self-government for India must be pursued with insistence. I trust the forthcoming Congress will advance the national ideals under the inspiration of statesmen who have measured the situation and its possibilities. The British delegations who have long experience in public will be only too anxious to proffer their aid in these great tasks.

FULL AGREEMENT WITH MR. PATEL.

"I was interested to see in the "Bombay Chronicle" some observations on propaganda in England by my old colleague, Mr. Patel. He knows I am in full agreement with him as to the ineffectiveness of some of the work recently done in England, and, for more than a year, we have worked together to improve the British Committee and its organisation. I was not a member of the old Committee except for a few weeks during which I worked vigorously for reform. Even since Mr. Patel's departure, important changes have been made, and at last the National Congress has in England a machine worthy of the great work to be done. Under the joint editorship of Mr. Syud Hossain and Mr. Fenner Brockway the conduct of "India" has been immensely improved, and with Mr. Blizard's expert assistance, the organisation of Conferences on Indian affairs in London and such places as Glasgow and Manchester is being carried on with vigour. So that the work in England has entered upon a new and better phase. We now go forward with splendid zeal and very able servants to advance the National interests in England.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Sheth Manekchand Melapchand and others

vs.

Jechand Rupchand and others.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the judgment of Mr. R. R. Sane, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—"This suit was filed by the executors of the will of one Bai Moghi to have the will construed by the Court. Bai Moghi died on 26th February, 1911, possessed of property worth about Rs. 30,000, which she had inherited from her father and therefore was at her absolute disposal. On 24th February she made a will appointing plaintiffs 1 to 5 and the 1st defendant her executors. The beneficiery of her will were the son and daughter of a pre-deceased daughter of the testatrix. All the difficulty in construing the will has arisen owing to the desire of which we have such frequent instances of the testatrix to limit the devolution of her property after her death in a manner which is not recognised by law. The bulk of her property the testatrix bequested to the 2nd defendant, her grandson. But there are limitation of two kinds which the testatrix sought to impose. She did not wish him to enjoy the free ownership of the property until he had a son or daughter, 20 years old, so she directed that the delivery of possession to the 2nd defendant should be postponed till he had such a son or daughter Clearly such directions are not recognised by law, and therefore up to that stage of the will the direction postponing the delivery of possession must be struck out as invalid. The second method of limitation is sought to be imposed directing that if the grandson died without children ther the estate should not go to his heirs, but should go in accordance with the directions in the will, namely, that a sufficient sum should be set apart by the executors for the maintenance of the grandson's widow and then the remainder should go to the grand-daughter. The words in the will as translated at p. 15 are as follows:—'But if he (i.e., grandson) has got neither of the two, viz., a son or a daughter, and my said heir dies; then my executors are to take all my immoveable and moveable property in their own possession and dispose of it according to my directions.' These words might be construed in two ways. They might mean that the gift over should take effect, if the grandson died without leaving a son or daughter at the time of his death—or the words might mean that the gift over should take effect or "if the grandson died without ever having had a son or daughter" and where there is any doubt as to the proper construction of such words the Court will lean in favour of the construction which is most favourable to the heir. If we construe the words as meaning "if he died without leaving a son or a daughter at the time of his death", it might very well be that he might die leaving a number of grand children who would not succeed to the estate. But if we construe the words as meaning "the absolute estate given to the grandson becomes indefeasible as soon as he has a son or a daughter born to him", then the estate will be secured to his descendants, if any surviving him. I think therefore on the whole the proper construction to be put on the will with regard to the bequest to the 2nd defendant is that "the 2nd defendant has an absolute estate which is liable to be defeated if he dies without ever having had a son or a daughter."

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

The question might arise what would happen if the 2nd defendant having an absolute estate liable to be defeated in the event of his dying without having had a son or a daughter, dissipated the capital or corpus of the estate during his lifetime. The questions which have come before the Courts in the case of bequests of an absolute estate liable to be defeated have always arisen after the death of the donor of the absolute estate and our attention has not been devised to any case in the reports in which a question has arisen during the lifetime of the first donee as to which he could be restrained in any way in dealing with the corpus. The idea of an absolute estate liable to be defeated is not one which appeals to one's ordinary common sense. The general idea in Law is that the gift of an absolute estate implies that the donee's powers of a limitation cannot be restricted in any way. But though the law does recognise that an absolute estate can be brought to an end, it nowhere presents what restraints can be imposed upon the engagement of the owner of such an absolute estate which it is uncertain whether the event will happen which will cause it to be defeated. In the absence therefore of any authority on the question it seems to me that we must hold that there can be no attempt to restrain the powers of alienation of the 2nd defendant in this case. I think therefore the Judge was wrong in holding that 2nd defendant had a life estate which was liable to be exceeded or enlarged into an absolute estate in the event of his dying leaving a son or a daughter. Such an estate so far as I know is not known to law and I have never heard of such a thing as life estate which can be enlarged on the happening of an uncertain event in the future. Therefore I think the first declaration in the order must be as follows:—

"That in the residue of the properties of the testatrix that would remain after paying Rs. 1,000 in charity and certain legacies to defendant No. 3, the defendant No. 2 takes an absolute estate liable to be defeated in the event of his dying without having had a son or daughter."

The second declaration will stand with regard to third declaration, the Judge has fallen into the same error in his laudable attempt to give effect to the very complicated direction given by the testatrix in her will. I think all that this Court can do to give effect to the directions with regard to the bequest of ornaments and the sum of Rs. 500 to the 3rd defendant is to hold that the gift of these ornaments and money to the 3rd defendant which is liable to be defeated if the 3rd defendant dies having had a son or a daughter: so that the 3rd declaration which ran as follows:—That in the properties in para 4 clause 2 of the will, defendant 3 takes an absolute estate which in the ornaments and the sum of Rs. 500 specified in para 4, clause 2 of the will, she takes an absolute estate liable to be defeated if she dies without having had a son or daughter in which case there is a gift over to defendant 2.

Then the 4th declaration must be deleted, once you find that the testatrix has given an absolute estate to a destruction of any item of her property then such declaration is entitled to possess of such property provided, he or she is of age and the executors can no longer have any control of such property. Then the directions as to the costs were withdrawn.

Mr. Jayker with Mr. M. B. Dave appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Divatia appeared for the respondents Nos. 1 to 4.

Diwan Bahadur Rao appeared for the remaining respondents.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Third Musical Conference, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m. Concert of Professors of Music, 9-30 p.m.
Special Convocation for conferring the Degrees of LL.D., on Lord Sinha and Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, University, 5-45 p.m.
Conference of Scotsmen Re-Education of European and Anglo-Indian Children, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.

DADAR MUSLIMS.

A public meeting of the Musalmans of Dadar will be held on Tuesday, the 7th instant at a maidan opposite to the Gold Mohar Mill, under the presidency of Mr. V. J. Patel.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Messrs. V. J. Patel and Abdur Rahman Haji Yakoob have been elected members of the Central Khilafat Committee at a meeting of the Central Committee held at Aligarh on the 23rd November.

A PANCHAYAT DECISION.

We have received Rs. 101 to the Khilafat Fund through Mr. Ali Mohamed Shcoji and others of Bombay for a case decided arbitrarily by the Panchayat, in which compromise has been made among the contending parties on payment of Rs. 101 towards the Khilafat cause.

KHILAFAT FUND RECEIPTS.

The public are informed that receipts worth Re. 1 each issued by the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee, Calcutta, are not currency notes, but mere receipts of subscription issued to those who pay Re. 1 for each receipt to the Khilafat Fund. These receipts can be had direct from the Bengal Khilafat Committee, Calcutta, and are not available at the Central Committee's office.

THE LATE SHEIKHUL HIND

Special prayers were offered by Bombay Muslims at Jooma Mosque on Friday last for the late Sheikh-ul-Hind Maulana Mahmood-ul-Hassan Sahib and "Salatul Janaza" was conducted by Maulvi Abdul Munim Baskra. Khatebe Jooma Mosque. About ten thousand Muslims attended. Mr. Chotani, Masihul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan and other prominent Muslims of Bombay were present.

AMERICA AND KHILAFAT.

Indian Muslims in America have organized a Muslim Association and have sent a message of love and sympathy for Indian Muhajirin in Afghanistan and have remitted Rs. 3,416 in their aid. They have also assured Indian Muslims of their whole-hearted and active support in Khilafat question, and have requested their brethren in Faith to fight out up to last to maintain honour of Islam and to redeem ministerial pledges regarding Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

"PIONEER'S" STATEMENT.

MR. CHURCHILL APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The "Pioneer" states that Mr. Winston Churchil has been appointed Viceroy.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 6, 1920.

THE TURN OF THE WHEEL.

With the restoration of King Constantine to the throne of Greece one of the great wrongs committed by the Allies during the war is repaired. The only crimes that can be certainly charged to the lawful King of Greece are the fact that his wife happened to be the sister of the German Emperor and that he wished to keep his country neutral through the war. It was only after the neutrality of Greece had been infringed by the Allies that he and his supporters showed decided inclination to the side of Germany. Greece is still, to a great extent, a wild country, and it has a vast indented seaboard. The Greeks of the sea-coast are mercenary and adventurous, and we do not hesitate to say that any Power which chose to pay for their assistance could have secured a secret naval base at some point of the coast of Greece without reference to the Greek Government. The charges against the Greek Government in this respect were brought by Venizelos and his followers, who throughout the Near East had earned the name of utterly unscrupulous adventurers. On the other hand we have heard Greeks speak of the King as "the only absolutely honest man in Greece." To represent King Constantine as a low, scheming villain, and Venizelos as the *beau ideal* of patriotism, chivalry and uprightness, as the Allies did in their wartime propaganda, was in fact to ensure the eventual collapse of the whole structure of Allied policy in regard to Greece. Everyone who knew the real position, and the state of feeling of the Greeks, knew that a structure based upon such false foundations could not last.

But it is not the Allied policy for Greece alone which is based on the imagined strength and popularity of Venizelos, but the Allied policy in Turkey also, which affects the British Empire far more nearly. In an article on the Egyptian situation lately we stated our opinion that, though Egypt were restored to independence, the Egyptian people would be strongly anti-British so long as the Khilafat wrong was unredressed; and if that is true of Egypt, it is true of India also. full self-government were to be bestowed to-morrow upon India, the Indian people would be anti-British so long as the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs remain to witness against British justice. The diplomatists in London are now talking about the revision of the Treaty of Sevres. Let us hope that they will revise it without loss of time, in such a way as to prevent the great war which is brewing in the East, to remove a burning grievance from the hearts of Indian and Egyptian Muslims, and to clear the name of England from a shameful stain. On January 5, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, speaking not only in the name of the Government, "but of the Nation and the Empire as a whole," said that the Allies were not fighting to deprive Turkey of the "rich and renowned lands of Thrace and Asia Minor which are predominantly Turkish in race," and that "Asia Minor and Thrace with Constantinople as the capital" would be left to Turkey at the peace settlement. What made Mr. Lloyd George break that solemn pledge? Chiefly Venizelos. Venizelos, the charming and astute, made himself indispensable to the Allied representatives at the Peace Conference by little services and timely hints as to procedure. He alone of all the men assembled there had had previous experience of dividing spoils among a "gang of brigands." And when there was some talk of dealing justly by the Turks in accordance with Lloyd George's pledge, he reminded them *in forma pauperis* of his great services: how he had betrayed his King and country and earned the hate of his own people for their sake. "Unless you give me something handsome that will dazzle Greece, I shall be ruined through my zeal in serving you:" that was the burden of his earnest pleading. Already he had occupied Smyrna on a report of his own making that Christians were in danger in that neighbourhood—a report which the inter-allied Commission of Inquiry denounced as quite unfounded; and later, in spite of the atrocities proved to have been committed by Hellenic troops, he was allowed to extend his occupation of Western Asia Minor indefinitely; nor only that, but he was given Thrace as well, and would possibly have had Constantinople also, but for certain difficulties due to conflicting European interests. His services to the Allies were great, no doubt; but, on any estimate of their magnitude, the reward which he received for them must be regarded as excessive; so that one is forced to the conclusion that there was some other motive besides gratitude—a virtue for which modern statesmen are not famous—in this tremendous gift to Venizelos. That there was another motive, and that the motive was financial is so much an open secret that a well-known Coalition member of Parliament was heard to state quite loudly in a London Club that a certain great financier of Greek extraction had been "running Venizelos and Lloyd George together." However that may be, the Turkish Treaty is a shame to England, involving broken pledges and extreme injustice, and we sincerely hope that it will be revised completely. If Thrace and Smyrna are restored to Turkish sovereignty, one reason of the Indian Non-Co-operation movement will have been removed, for all that Mr. Gandhi asks in this respect is that England shall fulfil the promise so solemnly made and lightly broken by Mr. Lloyd George.

But the Indian Muslims ask much more than that, we shall be told. They talk a lot about the island of Arabia—which no-one ever heard of, and which cannot be found in any atlas—in connection with the Caliphate. Well, that claim too is entirely in accordance with the solemn pledges given by England to the Arab peoples and the Indian Muslims during the war. We must, however, keep discussion of it for another article. All that we will say now is this: that if the claims of the Khilafat Committee in connection with the Arab provinces are unintelligible to the English it can only be because the English do not choose to understand; for the religious terms in which they are put forward, and which present some natural difficulties to the intelligence of non-Muslims, have been explained again and again in rationalistic or materialistic terms. Translated into such terms, the claims appear quite reasonable, and more strictly consonant with the avowed aims of British policy with regard to the Arabic-speaking Ottoman provinces than the armed domination of the French in Syria or of the British in Mesopotamia. It must be evident to every thinker that the meaning of the word "mandate" as originally mentioned in connection with a visionary League of Nations, is severely strained, by the action both of the British in Mesopotamia and the French in Syria. In both those countries foreign help is needed; and if it were real help and not oppression, neither the Khilafat Committee nor the Arabs themselves would have a word to say against it. The only region where foreign help is inadmissable is the Hedjaz. But foreign sovereignty can never be acknowledged by the Muslims over any part of the Island of the Arabs, which extends from the Taurus to the Indian Ocean, and from the Two Rivers to the Mediterranean and Red Sea. It is really a question of good faith and friendly feeling on the part of the Allies; if those could once be manifested, there would be an end to all the trouble between East and West, and India could be given full self-government to-morrow without the slightest danger to the British connection. Nay, the English in India would have part in that self-government for if they were true to India there would be no hostility against them on the part of Indians. It is because they have, or seem to have, arrayed and organised themselves as foes to India and the East in general, that Indians at the present moment have no use for them. We earnestly recommend them to try for once the effect of a little goodwill upon a situation they consider "dangerous," instead of keeping up their hymn of hate in public speeches and in newspapers. And they cannot give a better earnest of goodwill at present than by insisting with all India on revision of the Turkish Treaty in the sense desired by Muslims.

THE POSTAL MUDDLE.

A correspondent writes to suggest an explanation of the packets of letters and post cards found in the road and in door ways and seen floating in the sea, which had not occurred to us nor would ever have occurred to us if we had given hours of meditation to the problem. He suggests that people collect old letters and post cards which have been delivered quite correctly by the postmen, and make them into bundles for this special purpose, in order to throw discredit falsely and nefariously upon the excellent and smooth arrangements of the postal authorities, which otherwise, we are given to suppose, would have met with the universal applause which our correspondent seems to think that they deserve. Having occasion the other day to send such a foundling packet of letters and post cards to the Post Master General for his inspection, we took occasion to examine it before dispatch, and found that some of the letters had been opened, but that some had not. In the case of post cards it is impossible to judge whether they had been read by the addressees or not before they found their place in the packet; but the opened letters did on first discovery incline us to attach some weight to the suggestion of our correspondent. It being our own habit never to open a letter which is not addressed to us, we ascribe the same scruple to others and so take it, as a rule, for granted that, if a letter has been opened, it must have been delivered to the addressee. But a little reflection brought to us the remembrance that there are dishonest people in the world, and that a dishonest person who was going to throw away a packet of letters he was tired of carrying would probably first examine any envelopes which felt promising, to make quite sure that he was not rejecting anything of worth. We make no reflections on the trustworthiness of the hands at present employed by the Postal authorities in distribution; they may all, for aught we know, be perfectly honest. We merely offer a counter-suggestion, which has occurred to us, to that of our correspondent, who appears to think that the fact of a letter having been opened proves that it has been delivered to the addressee. But we suppose that our correspondent has some evidence. He may himself have seen old letters and postcards being collected and made into parcels to mislead the public. He may have watched the whole nefarious proceeding; or he may have had the information from reliable persons who have seen the thing with their own eyes. We shall be glad of any evidence tending to show that there is a conspiracy against the Post Office, as his allegation implies, whether upon the part of the postal strikers or of members of the general public; and we undertake to give to it the same publicity which we have given to the complaints of the public. Another statement also has been made to us, which seems so extraordinary as to require the support of evidence before we can accord it our belief. It is that, in order to discredit the postal arrangements, people go to the delivery centres and, by some means unexplained, obtain the letters of some other person and then strew them in the road! That, so far, is the case for the defence. Until the evidence is forthcoming, it seems to us entirely hypothetical and—we must add—far-fetched.

Notes of the Day.

Victims of Injustice.

We publish elsewhere a report from the Rev. Mr. Frew of Constantinople, who distributes the relief sent out by the British Red Crescent Society to the Muslim refugees of Thrace and Anatolia, which has been sent to us by the British Red Crescent Society. It is much fuller than that contained in his letter sent by Mr. Ameer Ali to the Khilafat Committee, which we published the other day; and will give our readers a more clear idea of the distress and destitution of the refugees, and the urgent need of any help even the smallest.

"We found some hundreds of people in an old ruinous building that was long years ago a bakehouse, windows gone, doors broken, flooring rotten, cold as the grave. Yet here you would find a family of six in one corner, almost always with one or two sick of some sickness due to the hardness of the way they must exist. Frequently they have no mattresses at all; they must sleep on the cold boards: frequently they have not even covering, and they try to keep a little warmth by lying close together. Often a new grief is added to the stricken family when death takes their beloved. Yet they are so resigned with it all. "It is God's will," they say. But surely it is not meant that they should suffer so."

The Turkish nation has suffered as no other nation has been made to suffer, for a century, and in the last ten years they have been martyrised by Christian Europe. They are simple, kindly and well meaning, and they cannot understand what they have done to earn such treatment at the hands of France and England; nor why their most cruel and malignant enemies, the fanatic Greeks, have been given a free hand to butcher and despoil and persecute them in the name of peace! If an English clergyman is moved by their forlorn condition, what must Muslims feel?

The Greek Communist Party.

Besides the Royalist party and the Venizelist party, there exists in Greece a Socialist Communist party, which has just issued its "programme"—a menace to the present interests of modern Greece which are entirely capitalistic and commercial. The first clause: "To oppose by all possible means the outbreak of any new wars, and any attempt to draw Greece into the alliances or enterprises of the European Imperialists" makes us smile, for to find Greece taking stand with Asia and repelling Europe as a thing apart is something altogether new, and it amuses us to wonder what Sir Basil Zaharoff, K.B.E. will think of it. Also, we should have said that, instead of Greece being drawn into European imperialism, Europe had been drawn into Greek imperialism largely through the efforts of Sir B. Zaharoff aforesaid, the richest man in the world, who is of Greek extraction. Complete recognition of the "Russian Labour Republic" is demanded in every Socialist Communist programme but "the creation of a Soviet Republic in the Balkans" seems to us to go beyond the rightful province of Greek socialists, whose concern is Greece, and who will find enough to do there for many years to come. That the Greek Socialist Communist party is a little more peremptory and impatient than its present numerical strength can justify may be judged from the recurrence in its programme of the word immediate—"Immediate demobilisation. . . Immediate and radical regulation of all questions of hygiene and instruction of both sexes in accordance with the spirit and principles of Communism.—Immediate requisition of all large buildings in order to ensure cheap lodgings for the workmen," and so forth. One point in their programme they are likely to obtain at once, supposing that King Constantine returns, for the evils which they wish to see abolished were peculiar to the Venizelist tyranny: "Suppression of all Corps de Surete and spying Organisations, also of all methods adverse to the liberty and political action of the working people." In fact we should imagine that the return of Constantine will make the Communist Socialists much less vehement in their demands, for the ex-King is popular among the working-folk. But the Greeks are curious people, and one never knows what may happen in their case. We do not think that a Communist revolution has the least chance of success in Greece at present, but we are sure that the mere attempt at such a revolution would produce more horrible atrocities in Greece than anywhere else, for the Greeks commit atrocities in mere excitement.

A STUDY OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

BY S. E. STOKES.

I.

Can India Remain Within the Empire?

[Mr. S. E. Stokes, the writer of the following article, is an American who came to India as an independent missionary in 1904. He adopted the life of poverty as a true Christian. For many years he lived among the lepers, helping them as a servant. He has recently entered married life, taking an Indian lady of the hill-districts beyond Simla as his partner. He has identified himself with India and desires to spend his life in serving her. He has been the organizer of passive resistance to the system of "forced labour." He invited Mr. Andrews to go to Kotgarh in order to corroborate his own report as to the evils of this system. Mr. Stokes served during the war as Recruiting Officer in the Hill Districts. His articles will be read with interest for their sincerity and outspokenness; they are the result of much thought in the solitude of the Himalayas.]

The policy advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and his associates is fraught with so many potentialities for good or evil, that I think it the duty of every thoughtful student of Indian politics to give it his earnest attention, and taking into consideration not only its very noble idealism but the realities of life in this land to-day, make clear just how far he considers it will operate for India's welfare.

Let me say at once that this paper is not written in opposition to either the principle or practice of Non-Cooperation. I am as convinced as Mahatmaji of the important part it has to play in political and social evolution. I believe, further, that, considering the relations existing between Englishmen and Indians to-day, there is a very definite place for it here. Indeed, in so far as I find myself in disagreement with the advocates of Non-Cooperation at this juncture, the difference relates to the extent and nature of its application only.

We are living in anxious times—not only in India but throughout the world—and it requires no great keen-sightedness to see that the forces which make for disruption are more in evidence than those which make for construction. It is the duty of men, therefore, both to speak and act with a heavy sense of their responsibility. It is also most emphatically not a time for them to shirk their responsibilities by silence or inaction. We must each of us do his part, and each of us must be prepared to sacrifice his own personal interests for the larger good. Only let us think before we act, and as far as in us lies, let us take into consideration all the circumstances and possible consequences before we give our support to Non-Cooperation or any other of the policies advocated to-day. Unless we do so, we shall not escape from that sense of personal guilt, otherwise inevitable, if our efforts result in failure and disaster to the country; for to act thoughtlessly at this juncture, or to take any line without due regard to the consequences, in so far as they may affect India, is to play the traitor to the Motherland.

It was in pursuance of this conception of duty that I refrained from writing upon the policy of Non-Cooperation until I had discussed the matter with Mr. Gandhi himself and with several other leaders of the movement.

It is obvious that the methods we employ must depend upon the object we have in view. It is therefore essential definitely to understand what we desire—the goal at which we would arrive—before we decide upon the method we should employ to attain it.

The Only End.

Unless I have misunderstood the implications of my conversations with Mr. Gandhi and his associates, I am in absolute agreement with them as to the *only end* worth striving for. Leaving out of consideration for the present that ultimate and glorious goal, when all humanity, freed from selfishness and moral slavery, has realized its essential oneness, the object upon which we must set our hopes and towards which we must at present strive is the freeing of the people of this land from the debasing position of political inferiority in which they at present find themselves—not merely that they may attain to greater material comfort, but chiefly that they may be enabled to realize the potentialities of their natures as free moral agents. We are convinced that no people living in subserviency to another people, which looks down upon it and considers it racially inferior, can be otherwise than debased; and I, at any rate, would rather see this land plunged in anarchy and chaos, with all the misery and disaster that such a state of affairs would entail, than look forward to the *perpetuation* of such a subservient relationship.

Our *immediate object*, therefore, is the destruction of all those aspects of life in India to-day, which imply, or make possible, the assumption of the superiority of the "white man" *as such*. We should make an end of the relation, which results in a constant praying for favours on the one hand, and the condescending grant of them upon the other. We would find a way to end that relationship, in which foreign officials, as inaccessible as Mahadeo on Mount Kailash, live, each surrounded by his vortex of parasites, who batten upon the

(Continued on page 10.)

ALLIED NOTE TO GREECE

CONSTANTINE'S PART IN WAR.

OBJECTION TO HIS RESTORATION TO THRONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

With the return of M. Leygues to London to-day the conferences between Mr. Lloyd George, M. Leygues and Sgr. Sforza, dealing mainly with Greece, were resumed. It is expected that a decision will be reached to-night and a strong note of warning immediately despatched to Greece.

In the course of an interview with Reuter, M. Leygues said that the uselessness of endeavouring to profit by the supposed differences between the Allies, which did not exist at all, must be impressed upon the Greek people. The Powers were determined to ensure respect for the existing obligation.

Re-adjustment of the Treaty of Severes would, probably, be necessary, in order to adapt it to the new conditions. M. Leygues emphasised the unanimity of French opinion which could not forget Ex-King Constantine's part in the war.

"RATIFICATION OF HOSTILE ACTS.

The Allied Premiers to-day decided to send a Note to Greece declaring that the restoration of Ex-King Constantine to the throne would be regarded as ratification by Greece of his hostile acts and would create a new and unfavourable situation in relations between Greece and the Allies.

AN INDIRECT THREAT.

The Note to Greece which is signed by the representatives of the British, French and Italian Governments refers to the proofs of their surprise at the recent events in Greece and declares that the three Governments reserve complete liberty of dealing with the situation.

NO USE OF FORCE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law explaining the Note to Athens declared that the Allies did not intend resorting to the use of force.

KING CONSTANTINE.

ALLIED WARNING TO GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Dec. 5.

The grave Allied communication to Greece shows a concord of views based on the compromise of previous divergent opinions pivoting round the question of the return of ex-King Constantine to Athens. It is pointed out that there has been up to the present no reference to the question of the revision of the Treaty of Sevres, which is intimately connected with the dynastic problem. The Allied statement is considered equally a warning to the electors in view of the forthcoming plebiscite and to King Constantine, whose restoration would almost inevitably lead to sowing the seeds of a civil war.

Reuter states that Mr. Lloyd George, M. Leygues and Sr. Sforza will to-day, confer on the situation in connection with interests in the East, regarding which they anyhow maintain a free hand if Constantine reascends the throne. Should however the plebiscite decide in favour of the Crown Prince, the Allies will probably attenuate the guarantees for the protection of Allied interests according to the attitude he adopts.

NDIAN RLY. POLICY INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS LEAVE FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

Members of the Committee of Inquiry into the Indian Railway Policy left for India to-day. The additional member is Mr. James Tuke, Director of the British Linen Bank and Barclay's Bank. The members sat at the India Office for seven days hearing chiefly the preliminary and informal evidence. They heard the views of Mr. W. Stantiall and Mr. C. H. Kisch of India Office and Mr. G. Deuchar's, Government Director of Indian Railways.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ANGORA

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Dec. 5.

Constantinople.—The Government Commission comprising the Ministers of the Interior Marine and Commerce has left for Angora for the purpose of negotiating with the Kemalists.

BILL PASSES FIRST READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Horne formally introduced the Bill regulating importation of dyestuffs which passed the first reading. It is understood that the Bill prohibits importation except by a license.

FATE OF AUSTRIA.

CRITICAL FINANCIAL STATE.

A SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 4.

One of the most important issues to be decided in the conferences this week between Mr. Lloyd George, M. Leygues and Signor Sforza is the fate of Austria, whose critical financial position is threatening her continued existence.

Vienna newspapers state that the Reparations Committee is of the opinion that Austria can be maintained independently of Germany and reconstructed by the investment of 300,000,000 dollars spread over five years. The political and financial circles in London favour Government participation in such an investment on the ground that it would be sound insurance against a worse alternative. It is generally believed that the residue of the Austro-Hungarian Empire cannot again be thrown into the political melting-pot without the great danger of a war. Banking and industrial interests are also anxious that the slump in British trade should not be aggravated by an economic upheaval which must inevitably ensue from the dissolution of Austria as Vienna is still regarded as the gateway to the Balkan trade. If the paralysed British trade in the Balkans could not be restored unemployment in Britain would correspondingly increase.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

QUESTION ABOUT BULGARIA'S ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 5.

Fifth Commission of the League of Nations is at present examining Bulgaria's application for admission to the League. Information received from Ministers of Britain, France and Italy shows that Bulgaria is making every effort loyally to carry out the Treaty's clauses with regard to disarmament. The Commission, however, recognises that public opinion in Rumania and Yugo-Slavia is unanimously opposed to Bulgaria's admission.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Dec. 5.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report attributes the fall of silver to selling by the Continent America and China. The report emphasises the significance of the selling by China upon whom rested the responsibility of sustaining the chief burden of the market by absorbing supplies. The report goes on to mention that a moderate reaction has ensued owing to bear covering and shortage of supplies on fall. It understands that exports of seeds and cereals from China will be prohibited from January 1st.

EX-KAISERIN AT DEATH'S DOOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Dec. 5.

Amsterdam.—"The Telegraaf" learns from Doorn that the ex-Kaiserin's death is momentarily expected.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ASKED TO RECONSIDER. HIS REPEALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

The "Daily Chronicle" learns that the Government is pressing Mr. Austen Chamberlain to reconsider his refusal of the Viceroyalty.

MARRIAGE OF LT. COL. BRADLEY BIRT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

Lieut.-Col. F. Hugo Bradley-Birt was married to Lady Norah Churchill at the Chapel Royal St. James to-day in presence of a distinguished company. Queen Alexandra sent gift of a diamond brooch.

DEATH OF SIR DAVIS HUTCHINS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 5.

The death is announced of Sir David Ernest Hutchins.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Prince of Wales to-day received H H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Mexico City.—General Obregon has taken oath as President. The diplomats representing most of the principal nations were present.

The steamship Hollinside has also fire in bunkers.

Queen Alexandra has given a diamond brooch to the Hon. Irene Lawley who is marrying Colin Forbes Adam, I.C.S., today. The Archbishop of York will officiate.

PROTECTING BRITISH DYE-STUFFS INDUSTRY.

BILL INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

COMMITTEE TO OPEN LICENSING SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 4.

The Government is immediately introducing a bill to protect the British dyestuffs industry and empower the President of the Board of Trade to exclude foreign dyestuffs unless licensed. An Advisory Committee a representative of the makers and users of the dyestuffs will operate the licensing system. The Government in introducing the Bill will emphasise the importance of chemical research as essential to national Defence.

Sir Henry Birchenough, Chairman of the British Dyestuffs' Association, in the course of an interview, said the Association's output of dyes exceeded 20,0000 tons annually as compared with the whole British output of less than 1,000 tons in 1913. The capital involved in British dyemaking before the war was half a million and now it was twenty times that. Sir Henry Birchenough emphasised that the dye industry was not a struggling baby but a huge enterprise fighting German trust most pluckily and the most powerful weapon of national defence in future wars.

"GOOD FAITH OF GOVERNMENTS.

LORD DERBY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Dec. 5.

At a luncheon given by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Lord Derby made a strongly Franco-phile speech in which he appealed for Anglo-French alliance. He indignantly denied that France was militaristic. With regard to France's suspicions that England was weakening the question of recovery of reparations he expressed the opinion that Germany was able to pay a great deal more than she liked people to think. He criticised a certain section of the French press engaged in anti-British attacks. He mentioned one prominent French journalist whom he considered deserved the Iron Cross for trying to make an Anglo-French split. He appealed to the press not to attack the good faith of governments. He suggested the institution of an ambassador's conference on the lines of the Peace Treaty to deal with Anglo-French questions.

PILFERAGE COMMITTEE

ON ALARMING GROWTH OF PILFERAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 5.

The Pilferage Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to the Home Secretary requesting him to receive a deputation emphasising the alarming growth of the pilferage of cargoes to and from the steamers which has increased 2,000 per cent. since 1913. The letter says that drastic steps are imperative to combat the robberies which have assumed a gigantic scale. They are the work of the organised gangs of thieves and deceivers.

REDUCTION IN WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR.

FOR AMERICAN SECTION OF MANCHESTER TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 5.

Ballot on the short time question by the Federation of the Master Cotton-Spinners in Manchester on the American Section of Trade which includes three-fourths of the whole spindles has resulted in favour of reducing the weekly hours from forty-eight to twenty-four thereby affecting hundred thousand employees immediately.

TREATY OF SEVRES.

APPEAL FOR ITS REVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 5.

Geneva.—Secretariat of the League of Nations has received copies of the appeal addressed to the Assembly favouring revision of the Treaty of Sevres.

TROUBLE AT MEERUT,

CHARGE AGAINST A SERGEANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

In connection with the students' trouble in Meerut College over the assault by a European in which students appear to have been incensed greatly, a Meerut message says Sergeant Davies has now been charged before the District Magistrate for causing hurt to two students by horse-whipping them on the Polo ground on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit.

"THE LAND OF THE FREE!"

PROHIBITION ORDER AGAINST MANNIX.

NOT TO PROCEED TO MANCHESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Dec. 5.

Cardinal Mannix has been prohibited from carrying out his intention to proceed to Manchester or elsewhere on Merseyside.

MACROOM MURDERS.

HOW THE CADETS WERE TRAPPED AND SLAUGHTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

The cadets slaughtered at Macroom were trapped by a decoy motorlorry thrown across the road by the murderers masquerading in Khaki. The official report of the affair shows that the cadet lorrymen descended from their own conveyances and approached their apparent comrades who assisted by concealed men suddenly opened deadly fire. The terrible treachery of the local inhabitants is indicated by the act that many attending Mass on Sunday morning were diverted from the route by the murderers, but the police were not notified. The ambuscaders waited until dusk to carry out their deed. The murdered men will be buried with public honours in London.

BOMB IN SHEEPSKINS.

SEQUEL TO CITY EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Dec. 5.

There is an extraordinary sequel to the city bomb explosion three men being charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with some alleged worthless sheepskins warehoused at the premises which were blown up. Evidence given at the police-court shows that the bomb was actually among the sheepskins which were wet and thus confined the damage. Counsel said he would not suggest who put the bomb there. The case was remanded.

STORM ON WEST AND SOUTH COASTS,

SOME STEAMERS WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

Several wrecks occurred in the storm on the west and the south coasts last night including big steamers Ansgir and Hathor on the coast of Cornwall. Two crews which totalled sixty-nine men were rescued by a lifeboat and a rocket apparatus. Hathor with the German crew was interned in Chile throughout the war. Ansgir belonged to the Ministry of Shipping and was abount to undergo survey before being handed over to the Japanese Government. When she struck it was impossible to launch the boats and the apprentice of nineteen swam ashore with the line and breeches buoy was established.

SIR V. CHIROL.

STUDYING INDIAN SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The "New Empire" learns that Sir Valentine Chirol had been in India now for four weeks studying the political situation at the present moment with a view to write a series of letters on the subject to the London "Times." About this time last year, he presented the "Times" in Egypt and his contributions formed one of the main factors on early and satisfactory solution on the Egyptian problem. During the 'Xmas week, he will be at Nagpur and may attend the Congress. From Nagpur, he proceeds to Bombay and from there to Madras, returning to Delhi in time to be present during the visit of His Highness the Duke of Connaught to the Imperial capital. He proposes to sail Home about the middle of March next, after brief visits to Lahore, Cawnpore and Lucknow.

It is understood that the Reforms Scheme will come into force in Madras on the 17th instant and constitution of Cabinet will probably not be announced till that date.

Seating arrangements in the new Madras Legislative Council are being modelled on those of the House of Commons.

The third annual session of National Liberal Federation of India will be held at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of December. In accordance with the wishes of the constituent bodies of the federation, the Madras Committee, has unanimously elected Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as president of the session.

GANDHI'S DESTRUCTIVE MOVEMENT.

LORD SINHA ON "CONTROVERSIAL POLITICS."

NON-CO-OPERATION WOULD BREED HATRED.

Yesterday, the Western India National Liberal Association presented the Right Hon. Lord Sinha, Governor Designate of Behar and Orissa, with an address of congratulation, at the Taj Mahal Hotel. The members of the Association mustered strong and prominent among those present were Sir N. Chandavarkar, Sir D. E. Watcha, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Sir H. A. Wadia, the Hon. Sir Justice L. A. Shah, the Babasaheb of Ichalkaranji, the Yuvaraj of Ichalkaranji, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Profs. Bhate, Kale, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Messrs. V. P. Vaidya, K. Natrajan, G. K. Nariman, K. S. Iyer, K. M. Jhaveri, Ibrahim Rehemtulla, Mirza A. M. Khan, Rehimtulla Currimbhoy, N. M. Joshi, the Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh and many others.

Lord Sinha on appearing was received with cheers and Sir Dinshaw Watcha then introduced the different members of the Association to his Lordship.

This done, an address printed on an artistically bordered silk kerchief was then read and presented to His Lordship by Sir Dinshaw Watcha. In the course of the address it was stated:—

"India is entering upon a new era of progress and reform, and it is a happy augury for her future welfare that Your Lordship, who piloted the Reform Bill through the House of Lords with rare tact, ability and conspicuous success, should be entrusted with the responsibility of governing a Province. Inspired by a profound love of India and undeterred either by public criticism or by private sorrow, Your Lordship has been devoting with indomitable courage all your time and energy to the betterment of your fellow-countrymen."

Another address was then presented by Sir H. A. Wadia on behalf of the Deccan Sabha.

LORD SINHA'S REPLY.

His Lordship in course of his reply to the addresses said that never for a moment had he thought of any interests other than those of his country. They were pleased also to refer to the new era of progress and reform which it had been his privilege to take part in introducing in Parliament and which it would again be his privilege to usher in one of the Provinces. He rejoiced to think that he should begin his arduous task with the good wishes of such friends as he saw assembled there. He assured them that it gave him great pleasure and he could honestly say that more than ever encouragement was necessary to enable him to carry through the very onerous, the very arduous task which it had pleased their beloved King Emperor to confide in his humble hands. The new career upon which he was about to embark was not free from anxiety for the future and his anxiety at times became absolutely poignant when he paused to think how much depend upon the manner in which he discharged his high duties. He had a right to claim and he claimed with confidence the sympathy, the good-will and the co-operation of his countrymen of all classes, of all creeds and of all shades of opinion. However much he may have differed from some of them in the past, he had no politics now. His was the humble duty of carrying on the administration with such help as his own people were pleased to extend to him and of this he was sure, and he had said so before, that if he failed in the discharge of his duties he would never believe that the fault could be laid on any other shoulders or at any other door than his own. He had begun by saying that he could not say "I am beginning my duties free from anxiety." The future seemed to him to be charged with poignant anxiety. The new system about to be inaugurated depended for its success on mutual trust, good-will, understanding and sympathy between the agents of Government, the agents of His Majesty and the representatives of the people. With these the road to complete self-government was open; without them the road was full of obstacles.

CONTROVERCIAL POLITICS.

They would pardon him for a moment for referring to what be called controvercial politics. It seemed to him that the campaign now being conducted in various parts of the country under one name or another—"call it Non-Cooperation, or call it Passive Resistance"—was calculated to give rise to an atmosphere of distrust, misunderstanding, ill-will, hatred, which would not help in the amelioration of the lot of the people or the achievement of the object which they all had at heart. To an audience such as he saw before him it would be an act of superarrogation if he were to attempt, particularly in the presence of his friend Sir Narayen Chandavarker whose pamphlet on the subject he had the privilege of perusing and perusing carefully, to meet the arguments on the other side by arguments in favour of the policy in the adoption of which he had taken a part, but he would take only two recent examples with regard to which this campaign was being pushed.

"DO NOT DESTROY."

He regretted that with regard to the new Councils it had the effect of keeping some good men out. He could only express the hope that in the near future, both in the Council of his own Province as well as in the Councils of other Provinces, all good men whatever political party they may belong to, would come in increasing numbers and help to solve the many problems awaiting solution. But with regard to the question of schools, the boycott of Government schools and the Government aided schools he begged

(Continued on page 10.)

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

RAPID PROGRESS.

156 STUDENTS ENROLL TODATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 4.

Maulana Mahomed Ali wires.—

Moulana Mohamed Ali has returned after his daughter's and nephew's weddings from Moradabad, where a complete national school has been inaugurated. On arriving at Aligarh, he learnt by wire of the heartrending news that Sheikh-ul-Hind Moulana Mohmood Ali Hasan has passed away and immediately proceeded to Deobana to attend the funeral. While there he was requested by the authorities and students of Darululoom to address in the mosque a meeting on the present situation and duty of students. After this he addressed a Hindu-Muslim meeting in Mandi, convened by the town's people.

On his return to the National University, the Moulana enrolled fresh arrivals awaiting his return. The National Muslim University has now 156 students on its rolls, 14 engaged in post-graduate studies, 72 studying for B. A. and 70 for Intermediate. Some post-graduate students are doing tutorial work in junior classes, pending arrival of members of the staff, who have already been engaged. More are expected to be engaged at an early date. After the necessary interview with the Principal, the Moulana is himself lecturing on History and English Literature. The staff is soon expected to include several Honours graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, an O. B. of Edinburgh, a Doctor of Laws of Dublin, and a graduate of California and an M.A., LL.D. of Harward, who finished his studies at Cambridge as advanced scholar, besides several M.A. and Law graduates of Indian universities. Great care is being exercised in the selection of the staff, particularly of Mussalmans who are expected to be capable of giving truly Islamic tone to the University. Private invitations have been addressed to some distinguished Muslim scholars, now in Government service, to join the University staff.

ACCOMMODATION.

The increasing number of students seriously taxed the Housing Committee of the University, but besides three excellent bungalows hired at a monthly rental of Rs. 210 and twenty Swiss cottages, three other bungalows have been engaged. In addition to these, which are hoped to accommodate 250 students, a large Kothi is placed at the disposal of the University authorities to serve for lectures. On its extensive grounds temporary thatched halls for prayer, meals and such lectures as may be addressed to all members collectively are shortly to be erected.

Contributions are being received da[illegible] including some from most unexpec[illegible] quarters such as the Government of In[illegible] Secretariat, and employees of the C. I. [illegible] They already exceed Rs. 5,000 some b[illegible] only first instalments of promised donat[illegible] or of monthly or of annual grants. Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, the brave, generous and enthusiastic Khilafat worker of Karachi has in addition promised Rs. 6,000 annually. It is understood that two Bombay Khilafat workers will give Rs. 12,000 each annually.

ALLEGEDPOLICE ATROCITIE[illegible]

AT JAUNPUR AND PARTABGARH.

AN EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Mr. H. R. C. Haney, I.C.S., writes to the "Leader" on behalf of the authorities in connection with an article in its issue of the 1st instant, in which certain allegations were made of atrocities committed in the villages of Jaunpur and Partabgarh with police connivance.

He says:—The acts complained of presumably took place in connection with the arrest of Thakurdin and his followers. Your correspondent's account makes it clear that the force at the disposal of the Superintendent of Polite was comparatively small. The arrest was effected with difficulty in the face of greatly superior numbers and a somewhat determined attempt at rescue was made. This in itself largely disposes of chances of wholesale plundering. The case is now *sub-judice*, and I am concerned mainly with the allegation that the villagers were subjected to persecution with the connivance of authority because of the establishment of Kisan Sabhas, of one of which Thakurdin was president. Your correspondent's account shows that there were very adequate grounds for the arrest of these men and so far from connecting the arrest with the establishment of the Sabha, his impression clearly was that Thakurdin had taken advantage of the ferment to gather a following for purposes entirely unconnected with the tenants' movement, etc. I have before me letters from the leaders of this movement at Partabgarh, in which they expressly repudiated any association with Thakurdin. Some days after the above event, complaints were made by women, mainly relatives of persons under trial, that in the course of arrest they were robbed of their jewellery. Inquiry is proceeding as to the truth of the complaint. I think the above will make it clear that this is no case of persecution on account of joining Tenants' Sabhas and is serious criminal charges are involved the matter is best left to the ordinary course of law.

"GANDHI IS ZAGHLUL PASHA OF INDIA."

MR. BOMANJI'S WEIGHTY WORDS.

NON-CO-OPERATION THE ONLY REMEDY.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union, a public lecture, was delivered by Messrs. V. J. Patel and K. P Khadilkar on "Work Before Us" yesterda evening at the Shantaram's Chawl, Mr S. R. Bomanji presiding. There was a very large gathering.

The Chairman opening the proceeding said:—

MR. BOMANJI'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for having done me the great honour of asking me to preside this evening over this vast and influential meeting in which I rejoice to notice so many familiar faces. The work before the country to-day is stupendous in volume and the way in which we handle this great responsibility will make or mar our future as a people struggling to achieve liberty and freedom. Weighted down as we are with enormous responsibilities, we are encouraged in our struggle by the thought that by the mercy of Providence this grief-laden country of ours has thrown up a man like Mahatma Gandhiji, who to my mind is what Zaghlul Pasha is to Egypt. I have during the last two years tried to follow the career of Zaghulu Pasha in his efforts to destroy the claim which Great Britain tried to establish at the Treaty of Versailles as the Suzerain Power in Egypt against the wishes of its ancient people. We little knew that in a short period of two years the Egyptian people led by Zaghlul would throw off English domination and would achieve full independence as a self-governing people and would be masters in their own house. can see in our Mahatmaji, an Indian Zaghlul, and I am sure if you have faith in your ownselves, you will break through the bonds of this bureaucratic and tyrannical system of Government which after 150 years of the so-called "parental" and beneficent rule has made us the most helpless, the most dependent and famine-stricken people in the whole world. God forbid but if this scientifically perfected system of the British Government should continue, our lot at the end of another 150 years will be no better than it is to-day. Therefore, our only hope lies in following the lead of Mahatmaji and looking upon him as our future victorious leader in this our war for freedom waged not by modern weapons of destruction but by the more powerful help of moral and spiritual Soul Force. may be wrong but I honestly believe that if anything was to secure us full measure of Swaraj, it is only by the use of the powerful weapon of Non-Cooperation on the lines preached by Gandhiji.

SUPPORT GANDHIJI.

There will always be difference of opinion in every state of society but we, as practical men, have to keep our eyes fixed in the main object and in working up to our goal we must not be swayed or discouraged by small differences as to the details of our work by interested criticisms and ridicule coming from people who wish us to continue in our present bondage. I therefore appeal to my countrymen not to be moved by these outside influences but to stand united and firm and support Gandhiji, and Non-Cooperate at all costs.

NO FAITH IN PROCLAMATIONS.

There is another serious danger to my mind against which I consider it my duty to warn my countrymen both Muslim and non-Muslim. Now, when our country is stirred to its very depths at the Khilafat wrongs and the Punjab atrocities, an organised effort is being made to take the wind out of our sails by holding on the one hand hopes to our Muslim brothers of some modifications of the Turkish Treaty forced on the Allies by the unexpected breakdown of their unscrupulous policy resulting in the probable return of ex-King Constantine to Greece and on the other hand inviting Indians to a Conference and offering concessions by way of cabinet pronouncement or by Royal Proclamation. I see in this fresh attempt a sinister analogy to the conditions prevailing in India in 1917 when our Home Rule agitation was at its height By making that memorable announcement of 19th August of 1917 the Government practically took the sting out of our agitation which was convulsing the whole of the country at the time. Your lot to-day after the announcement is no better than it was before. You have had the Rowlatt Bill and the Jallianwala Bagh incidents. I ask you not to be deceived any further by these empty pronouncements or even Royal Proclamations, in which we have been taught not to put any faith by the way the King's Proclamation of last year has been violated and dishonoured both in spirit and letter by that most detested of Viceroys, Lord Chelmsford, and his Government. Our trouble, as in the case of the Irish people, is that we have no faith in the bona-fide of our rulers under whom we live, who have been treating their most solemn and sacred pledges as mere "scraps of papers." The Parliament and British public, with very few honourable exceptions, have taught us a further lesson which has sunk deep into our hearts by the Dyer debates in both the Houses and the Dyer fund opened by no less paper than the "Morning Post" backed by its conspirators, the reptile Anglo-Indian press, with only one honourable exception

FAMINES IN THE COUNTRY.

I referred a few minutes ago to the famine stricken state of our country and let us see what is our position with regard to famin this year. There is the gaunt spectre famine looming large on the country an with almost a criminal recklessness and in difference our Government is busy discussing whether 4 or 6 hundred thousand ton of wheat from Karachi and two millio tons of rice or more or less is to be export ed from Burma. This is the measure of the "parental" care with which our "beneficent" Government is trying to look after our interests when millions of our country men may be carried away by starvation and its attendant evils, plague, cholera an influenza. What should we think of ou own Indian friends, the Moderates, who with these facts before them, ask us not to non-cooperate with Government, and to g to the Councils. I shall not do them in justice by saying that all of them are lacking in national honour and self-respect But how can any honourable man after th terrible brutalities of last year have th heart to work on the Councils with all th experience in front of them. I further lik to ask them can they honestly say in view of the Council election results that they have any right to speak in the name of the electors. If the vast majority of electors have refused to vote whom do our friends of the Councils represent except themselves What is the difference between going to the Councils as Government Nominees and styling themselves members of the elected constituencies which have refused to vote for them. They must realize that the mass of the people is with us, the non-cooperators, and against the Moderates. Gentlemen, our task is clear. Whatever our Moderate friends may choose to do, we shall refuse to cooperate with Government until our Congress demands are granted and until that time we are pledged on our nationa honour to sacrifice all that we hold near an dear to us till we have won our Swaraj. now call upon Mr. Patel to proceed with his lecture and I apologize for having stoo between him and the audience up to now

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Patel in course of his speech remarked that at the time of the election Bombay many Hindus did not go to vote Such was not the case only in Bombay City but throughout the Presidency Even their Muslim brethren joined with them. He would now ask the Chairman as to how many Parsi voters had abstained from voting. The speaker thought that the Parsis were always cooperating with the Government even if th interests of the whole country are at stake He would say that the Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis were all brethren but he did not understand why the Parsis cooperated with the Government. The Parsis, continued the speaker, thought that they were happy under the British Rul and if there would be Swaraj they would be oppressed by the Hindus and Mussulmans. But they were greatly mistaken. It was very regrettable that 90 per cent. voters were the Parsis while the case with the Hindus was quite the reverse.

Referring to the subject Mr. Patel said if they were true patriots they should firs think of their duty towards their Mother land. Everybody while going to bed should think what work he had done during th day in the interests of his country. The sitting of the National Congress at Nagpu was approaching and they were hearing about some difference of opinion in various camps. He thought that at this sitting the Congress there would be ten thousan delegates which would be a record figure Since the fall of some of the leading Moderates the Congress had entered into a new phase. In the course of the last four years the Congress had won great respect which it had not before. The anticipated difference was with regard to the change of constitution. At the Calcutta sitting of th Congress they had passed a resolution demanding full Swaraj at once because the did not want that the Punjab tragedy should again be repeated. The aim of the Congress was to get Colonial Self-Government not at once but by gradual reform in the administration.

Mr. Patel then explained in details the articles that were to be changed and said that they did not want the British administration but they wanted "Government of people, by people and for people."

Speaking about the Reformed Councils, he said that truly speaking the elected members were not their real representatives because they had received support only of a few voters. In order to find out the real number of voters he suggested that they should convene public meetings in each ward, record the number of real voters and then they should pass resolutions condemning the present election and the elected members.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar followed Mr. Patel. A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

GANDHI'S DESTRUCTIVE MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 9.)

leave to say one word only. Who was there amongst them, who was there in the whole country who objected to more schools, to more colleges, to more Universities? None. Who was there amongst them who objected to better schools, to better teachers, to better curricula than were available at the present moment? None. If therefore the great leader who had given his name to this movement would help to found more schools, more colleges, more Universities, he for one, and he believed he spoke for them all, wished him good luck. (Laughter). But if any in so far as he sought to destroy those which existed, and they were only too few, he believed he spoke the sense of by far the greater majority of his countrymen when he said:—"Hands off!" "Do not destroy that which you will not be able to replace." They saw no signs up to now of schools and colleges and Universities able to take the place of those which they sought to destroy and he appealed to the leader of the movement not to cause the irreparable injury to the youth of the country by making them lose some of their best years, or at any rate, months of their lives.

BOYCOTT OF COURTS.

Referring to the question of boycott Courts he said:—"Lawyers may be parasites; they may be unnecessary to the economy of nature but this be ventured to claim for those who were worth the nam of lawyers that they tried more to sto litigation than to promote it, and therefore in so far as Mr. Gandhi and his schoo to boycott the courts and set up arbitration courts in their place they were at on with him. And again he would say "Go speed to your efforts to stop litigation. S up arbitration courts as many as you will but can you get rid of the necessity of th courts of justice of His Majestty for criminal cases?" Human nature being what it is, he was afraid for a long time to come, for a much longer time than he or any body could expect to live to see, these courts would be necessary.

He had no quarrel with those who sought to induce people to renounce honorary titles and distinctions, but so far the campaign did not seem to have met with the success which it perhaps deserved, (Laughter). He for one was not frightened at the success of this campaign either with regard to courts or with regard to honorary titles. The success so far attained seemed to him with his limited knowledge, to be almost inappreciable. He did not therefore say that it was because of the success of this campaign that he felt anxious. His anxiety was due to other and deeper causes. It was no use disguising from themselves the fact that the masses though generally law-abiding, perhaps the most law-abiding amongst the civilised races of the earth, were liable to be run off their feet so to speak by religious animosities or racial frenzy. Those who conducted this campaign would he hoped and he appealed to each one an all of them to bear in mind from the experience of the past that once they set these religious animosities and racial hatred in motion they would soon be powerless to stem the tide. It would be beyond their power to stop the evil which had been done. One word of caution he felt bound to utter, and he uttered it at the risk of being misunderstood and certainly adversely criticised. He uttered this word of caution so that all of them may take to hearts the lessons of the past and avoid those errors in the future.

HIS MANNER OF WORKING.

Lord Sinha having referred to the onerous responsibilities entrusted to a Governor concluded that he would not detain them longer. He had spoken longer than he intended to but he felt that he should have been wanting in his duty to the country if he did not say what he felt with regard to this policy of Non-Cooperation simply because it might make things more difficult for him. That was not his manner of working, that had not been his method, and if he displeased any section of his countrymen, all he could say was to repeat what he once said before in the immortal words of Burke:—"I would rather displease my countrymen than injure them."

SIR NARAYAN.

The party after Lord Sinha was garlanded by Sir D. E. Watcha and Sir H. A Wadia went to partake of some refreshments when Sir Narayan Chandavarkar proposing the toast of the guest assured him that the heart of the country,—in spite of all criticisms—and the conscience and the inner voice of the country was with him. He was sure Lord Sinha would find satisfaction in the performance of his new onerous duties and his career from the Bar up to now was a guarantee that he would succeed in his new appointment and that the country would ere long find that the first experiment of an Indian Governor was not only a success but was a success which would justify the appointment of many more Indian Governors hereafter.

In reply to the toast Lord Sinha said he had a peculiar affection for Bombay. That evening's meeting gave him great encouragement—the motto of his life being "Courage and Resolution." He alway looked to the political leaders of Bomba for guidance and instructions.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for Lord Sinha.

GAGGED!

PUNJAB KHILAFAT COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The Punjab Government has issued orders under rule 3(C), Defence of India Act, prohibiting Agha Mohamad Safdar of Sialkot, Secretary Punjab Khilafat Committee, from addressing public meetings for six months.

A STUDY OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from page 8.)

miseries of a poor and inarticulate peasantry. We would put an end to this, partly for the material benefit that would accrue, but chiefly to free the people from the moral debasement which such a relationship necessarily implies.

August Announcement—Not ultimate object

The goal set before us in the announcement of August 20th, 1917, was Self-Government within the Empire. My own personal conviction is that this cannot be our ultimate object. It may, or may not be, a step to that object. We must aim at real equality with the other free peoples of the world; and our self-respect should make the thought of a perpetual partnership with a group of nations, such as now compose the British Empire, an impossibility. Can we, for instance, look forward to being permanently linked with Australia, voicing the policy of which the Hon. W. A. Watt, Treasurer of the Australian Commonwealth, speaking in London this year, said:—

"The dominant thought in our minds had been that in South-Eastern Asia live 800,000,000 coloured people; and the Australian people say that, whatever can be done to keep our country for such as the British and their children, should be done."

Or with an Australia of the view-point of which this extract from the Sydney "Morning Herald" is typical:—

"To-day the people of the world are in diro want, and in the direst want are the myriads of the East. Australia to them is a land of plenty. We shall have to show our right to hold the land of plenty. Our title depends first upon our possession of it, and secondly upon our power to hold it. In that way only will our nation be built up, sufficiently strong to be successful in a struggle for possession of the vacant lands of the Pacific, of which Australia is the most prized."

If the above are expressive of the Australian view-point—and they are—can we for a moment imagine that India could ever be *in reality* an equal member with it in the same Empire? No! It would be an "equality" in which Indians had the sorry consolation of (not) being able to keep Australians, Canadians and South Africans out of India while Indians themselves, politely but firmly restricted to their own borders, might from the Indian Isolation Camp enjoy the privilege of watching their white "equal fellow-subjects" of the Empire engaged in their struggle for possession of the vacant lands of the Pacific, which the "coloured people" of South-Eastern Asia must not contaminate by their presence. Will our self-respect permit us to contemplate this as a *permanent* state of affairs? Or that we be linked with Canada, or with the sister colonies of South Africa, after the way they have treated the people of India? If so, Heaven help us, for we have no self-respect.

An Impractical Conception.

Some of the worthiest of us, led on by the hope that in a new awakening of the world the "white" races will outgrow their racial pride, still cling to the thought of an equal position for India within the Empire. Believe one of pure British stock, whose forefathers for nearly two hundred and fifty years have played an honourable part in building up the great Republic of the West, whatever may be said of the Latin races, the "colour prejudice" of the Germans, British and Americans is too deeply seated to justify our indulging in any hope of a change in the immediate future. These races really and honestly believe in their innate superiority, and they consequently think it is both their right and their duty to control the destinies of mankind. For this reason also, I believe, it does not occur to them that they have no right to forcibly exploit the resources of the world or compel all other nations to adapt their political and economic life to the requirements of western Industrialism. The time may come—God grant it!—when the West, purged by adversity of her pride and predatory industrialism, will look upon the non-white races of the world as equals and brothers, but that time is not yet, and long before it dawns upon us, India must have won her own free and independent place in the comity of races, wherein alone that growth in "self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control" is possible by which nations as well as individuals can realize their potentialities. Hence I would urge upon those who still cling to the dream of such a permanent connection, to dismiss it as incompatible with India's fullest life. I am anxious to have them do so, not because I contemplate the advisability of an immediate severence of the Imperial connection, as will hereafter appear, but because the goal we set before us must greatly influence the nature of our present efforts. How impractical the conception of the British Empire is, as a comity of equal sister nations including India, will appear in a moment if we try to envisage it. Indians excluded from all sister colonies, excluded also from that peaceful penetration which all "white" British subjects claim as their right; excluded even from those uninhabited areas of the world such as tropical Australia, which are kept as a preserve for the "white" race which needs them far less than India does, such is the outlook. The idea is preposterious,—a disgrace to those who propose it, and an insult to those to whom it is proposed!

To sum up my position: Our *immediate object* should be to secure the elimination of every thing in the relations between the Government and the people which makes for Indian debasement and demoralization, and our *ultimate goal*, in the light of which we should strive, and towards the realization of which our efforts should tend, must be absolute Swaraj for India.

The Only Hope.

It may well be that among the British readers of this paper there will be some who feel that in writing the above, and in the succeeding discussion of methods, I am urging a policy inimical to the interests of the Empire. There may even be those who consider my proposals disloyal. If so, I am convinced that they are in error upon both points. For I am certain that, a hundred years hence, the historians of this period will be at one in their conviction that the only hope for the preservation of the British Empire lay in her voluntarily giving up her hold upon India. The strength of that Empire can only lie in its being composed of peoples with a common civilization and springing from a common stock, with common ideals and a common ambition. The position in the Empire which the various colonies would assign to India, is one which can only produce greater hatred as the years go by, and will eventually, if held to, make India the cause of the Empire's disruption. At the time of the American Civil War, Abraham Lincoln declared—and the truth of his assertion we would all asknowledge—"*This nation cannot exist half slave, half free.*" That declaration is also true of this Empire. Politically and socially its various parts must be equal, if it is to survive. Either get the Dominions to throw open their doors to their Indian fellow-subjects, giving them exactly the same civil and political rights as they enjoy themselves, either free Indians altogether from all the social disabilities that they suffer as Asiatics away from their own shores, or know well that in trying to keep India as a part of the British Empire under degrading conditions you are really preparing the destruction of the Empire itself.

You who are British readers know that you cannot grant Indians these equal rights and opportunities within the Empire—that any attempt now, or in the future, to force such a policy upon the Dominions would mean the instant disruption of the Empire. And this being so you know also that you cannot keep India. The very assumption that the people of this land can be kept in the relation that you propose, under such conditions,—conditions which no Englishman would for a moment entertain for himself, or his race—implies your conviction that the Indian is inferior.

Most Profitable Course for England.

I would submit to you that, leaving justice out of the question, the most *profitable* course for England is to willingly give India her independence, and to start at once preparing her for it. If you attempt to hold her as a part of the Empire against her will, you will lose both India and the will of the Indian people. Will not your interests in this land suffer infinitely more thus, than if you should decide at once to help her prepare for absolute independence?

Suppose you should say to India: "We recognize that our paths cannot be the same, and we ask you to co-operate with us in transferring the entire administration to you within the next ten years. We shall devote that period to the problem of getting the whole of the management of the country into your hands, and from today shall make no new appointments from England. Not only do we promise, that, by the end of that period, the whole of the administration will be in the hands of Indians, but if you will help us to do it, we shall make it our business to see that you have a real Indian army, officered by Indians, to protect you from aggression after our departure. After handing over the affairs of the country to you, we shall retain the control of the Army for another five years, merely with a view to seeing that things are running comfortably under the new regime before we go. At the close of that period, India shall cease to have any connection with the British Empire, except in so far as she may after our departure choose to enter into treaties or alliances with it. All that we ask in return for the services we have rendered you is that you will treat those of our race who have settled among you, or whose business takes them to your land, with the same consideration that you do to your own people. Were the British Empire willing to make such a declaration and forthwith set to work to discover, not how little she would have to give Indians, but how much she could immediately transfer to them, think of the immediate and wonderful change that would come over the mutual relations of the two races! You would find that those who are at present your bitterest opponents, would be your most devoted helpers. When the British connection had come to an end, those whose interests had kept them here, instead of being odious as reminders of a foreign dominions, would be strong in the gratitude of a people who owed so much to your race. India, instead of being a danger spot within the Empire, would be her friendly ally. Could the Empire but take such a step, actuated by the highest motives, without haggling or attempting to force upon India various distasteful treaties based upon her own selfish advantage, she would conquer India in a truer sense than she has ever done yet, and would hold her in stronger bonds than any she can forge to hold India, unwilling and resentful, "within the Empire." Surely the respect and friendship of an independent India are of more value than the relation you at present hold to her; I beg you to remember that a friend without is a power of strength, whereas an enemy within is only a source of disaster and possible ruin.

I am confident that, though this counsel may not be acceptable to the statesmen and Imperialists of the day, the verdict of the future will be that we who gave it—not those who turned their back upon it—were the true friends of the British Nation and the British Empire.

STRIKE ON "PIONEER" PRESS.

ATTRIBUTED TO NON-COOPERATORS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

A lightening strike occurred at the "Pioneer Press" to-day, immediately prior to going to press. The Directors attribute the strike to the political influences and non-cooperators' activities in Allahabad. The Directors declared complete lockout and informed the employees that a fresh staff will be engaged and only selected old employees re-engaged. The management of the "Pioneer" recently granted a large increase of pay in large number of cases, and are quite prepared to meet reasonable demands of men; but agitators told the employees not to accept any terms.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

"IT IS BASED, INNO JUSTICE."

COL. WEDGWOOD AT CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

This evening the Calcutta Employees Association presented an address of welcome to Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood.

Colonel Wedgwood said he was not going to inspire with confidence in the British democracy or in the British Government. He had been told that Indians had no faith in the British democracy. He was glad to hear it; that seemed to him to be beginning of wisdom. Whatever they wanted anything, they must have it without asking anybody for it. He had no faith in the British Government nor in any Government. He asked them to put reliance on themselves. "Don't have any faith in the British democracy or the British Labour Party."

Speaking on Trades Unions, Colonel Wedgwood said they must have class solidarity, because by that they would be able to use their collective weapon and asked them to secure also consciousness. He believed in class consciousness or race consciousness, for it creates self-respect and self-confidence, more than anything else.

Referring to strikes, Colonel Wedgwood said that he did not advocate strikes. These strikes were fatal to trade unionism, which was to be built up not upon strikes but upon funds. Premature strikes ought to be stopped. Professional men such as lawyers should not lead these unions, but they should be led by men from among them.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

He said he had been recently to Benares and he has his best hopes in the Benares University. The University was making engineers and doctors, who would be the backbone of the future India. They ought to do the same thing in Bengal. Continuing, he said Western civilisation had come to stay in India and cannot be stopped. This Western civilisation was based on injustice. It was founded on robbery. Surely, they were not going to take that civilisation. He explained how it was based on injustice: The workers create the wealth of hands and brain. They the work with their the world, but at the same time they create the wealth of not the people who enjoy the wealth they produced. This was injustice. A society, which was founded not upon justice but upon injustice, was wrong and they had got to think how they could get rid of it. What he meant to say was not that the workers must get higher wages but that they deserved the full reward of their labour.

In conclusion, he said they were children in politics in the present time. They had to think of the economics problems. "Don't be content with Swaraj, remember that Swaraj alone was useless, unless you had got freedom to conduct it."

COL. WEDGWOOD'S APPEAL TO ENGLISHMEN.

"SHOW TOLERATION TO INDIANS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Interviewed by representatives of the News Empire and the Statesman Colonel Wedgwood, who is now in Calcutta said that, he condemned Non-Co-operation movement as a movement born of hatred. The Hindu nationalists he met agreed with him as to the unadvisability of the movement. Although he had failed to convert Mr. Gandhi to his views, he hoped to be able to persuade the Nagpure Congress to hold out the olive branch. But to help to create the feeling of reconciliation among Indians it was essential that suitable punishments should be given to those guilty of maladministration during the martial law regime in the Punjab.

The boycot of councils was a political suicide. The officials outside the Punjab were eager to give reforms a fair trial. If race hatred continue to spread we may hold India down for another fifty years, but at the end of that time one-fifth of the human race would be the deadly enemies of the British people. He would appeal to Englishmen to show to Indians the same sort of toleration as they would show towards the Frenchmen.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The market for the Jute Mill shares ruled quiet but fairly steady with prices on a lower level than yesterday. Coal shares were quite neglected and in the miscellaneous section a very limited turnover was reported with no feature of special interest. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrapur 52.

Jute:—Auckland 339/8 and 341.8 s. l., Century 8/4, Clive 275 and 283 s l., Craig 10/4, Dalhousie 580, Empire 81/12, Howrah 49/6, Kamarhatty 1036, Kanknarrah 787 and 771 s l, New Central 950 s l.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 239, Agra United 8/6, British India Corporation 11/2, British India Tobacco 6/14, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9/4, Monarch Cotton and Silk 2 Disc, Dunbar Cotton 288, Hume Pipes 12/8, India Tannery 7/6, Indo Burma Tin 5/12; Kumardhubi Engineering 25/4, Marshall Sons and Co. (India) Ltd 9/2; Karnani Industrial Bank 2/12 Dics, Mackenzie and Co. Engineering 25/4 and Co. 9, Madans Theatre 10-14, Tata Industrial Bank 5/6 prem.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted Rs. 51/8 small lots 52 War bonds short loans 98/4, 1925 at 96/12, and 1928 at 97 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five three eighth pence and demand bills one shilling five half pence.

STRIKES IN CITY.

ONE MORE ADDED.

G. I. P. WORKSHOPMEN OUT

MILITARY KEPT READY.

There is no change in the strike situation, and the position remains the same. The lighting is as unsatisfactory as ever, and the street lights have more the appearance of glow worms than gas lights. In spite of the statements to the contrary no improvement has taken place and the streets are in a semi-dark condition especially in those parts where there are no houses or shops to relieve the darkness.

An addition has been made to the number of strikes in the city by the men in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel laying down their tools, owing to some fracas between the men. There was, however, no disturbance on Saturday, and the place is patrolled by both military and police pickets. The men who went to the workshops as usual on Saturday, did nothing but sat quietly in the workshops. Mr. Baptista had a conference with the authorities, but the result is not known.

STRIKE AT G. I. P. WORKSHOP.

FRIDAY'S FRACAS.

There is again a strike at the workshops of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel. The affair began on Friday afternoon, and four men were injured, and the works were closed down. It is stated that things were going on as usual in the shops on Friday afternoon. Later, however, it was reported to one of the overseers that some of the men were whiling away their time by going to the lavatory and smoking there, when it is stated the overseer went there and snatched their *bidies* and fined some of them. This was the cause of some resentment among the men, and the news spread among the rest. They discussed the situation and it is alleged a Christian employee asked the labourers to resume work. There were hot words and an altercation took place, and from words the men came to blows. The Christian it is alleged, took out a knife and attacked three workers injuring them more or less seriously; this caused a great resentment and the man was chased about by others and he had to run for his life. He, however succeeded in making good his escape with some injuries to himself. As there was a likelihood of further trouble the workshop authorities decided upon closing the workshops, and they asked for Police assistance with that view. The Police under Mr. Shewing came to the works and succeeded in dispersing the labourers without much trouble. The injured men were taken to the hospital and two of them discharged after their injuries had been treated. One of them who is more seriously injured has been detained in the hospital for further treatment.

ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday morning the men came to the workshops as usual and went in, but did not resume work although their Union advised them to do so and promised to have their grivances put right. They sat in the shops doing nothing the whole day. There were police and military pickets. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Canthy and Inspector Shewring were at the place of disturbance, almost the whole day. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston was at the works in the morning. There are about 150 men of the 135th Maratha Rifles kept ready at the works, while the armed police are patrolling at Dadar and Matunga.

MEN'S DEMAND.

The men demanded that they should be allowed to smoke at the lavatory and that there should be no ill-treatment. They also want to be allowed to work overtime to make up for any loss of time, in order that they might get the full month's wage without any deduction.

MR. BAPTISTA CONFERS WITH AUTHORITIES.

Mr. J. Baptista, the President of the Union, came to the workshops in the afternoon and discussed the whole situation with the authorities of the workshops.

Up to the time of writing no further development has taken place.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

OPEN COMPETATIVE EXAMINATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

A resolution has been gazetted on the organisation of the Indian Civil Service, detailing an open competitive examination in London and a separate competitive examination in India, nomination in India, promotion from the provincial civil service, and an appointment from the bar. Recruitment of the military officers to fill the civil service posts in Burma will now ease.

Lala Sheocharan Lal, Chairman Municipal Board, Allahabad, has been elected by a large majority to the local Legislative Council from Allahabad urban constituency.

A Calcutta message, Dec. 3rd, states:—

Lord Sinha left to-night for Bombay to take the Honorary Doctor's Degree from the Bombay University.

The doctor of the Orient Liner "Osterley" was fined Rs. 300 by the joint magistrate of Calcutta for failing to report a case of typhus which had occurred on the board the ship when it touched Colombo.

PUNISHMENT FOR WALKING MILITARY FASHION.

SIKH SOLDIERS GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The "Independent" understands that four Sikh soldiers, Kesri Singh, Dalip Singh, Faman Singh and Daya Singh went to their home in the Punjab on leave after active service. The paper furtner says.

"On their return to Allahabad it appears these men desired to leave the service but finding it not so easy they resumed their duties but would not tie up their beard in military fashion. Further it is said they wore their kripans. We are further told their action has been taken exception to by the officers and they were punished. According to our information the soldiers have taken no food and drink since 21st instant under protest and they are now starving. They were reported to have been removed to the General Army Hospital on 29th November as they were unconscious. The latest news is they have been sent back from the hospital as they were not ailing in any sense. News also comes to us that other soldiers have asked that they be discharged but their prayer has not been granted.

BUDDISHT PUPILS' STRIKE.

THEIR FIRM STAND.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

The strike of Buddhist pupils of the Baptist school containues. Picketing and intimidation are alleged and assistance is being given to counteract these methods. It is understood that the bodys not returning on Monday 6th December and paying Rs. 3 fine will be expelled from the school. A meeting of the pupils on Thursday adhered to previous requests with the addition that the Buddhist religion must not be attacked during the Chapel service on Sunday and other days.

COMPETITION FOR TRADE IN INDIA.

STATISTICAL STUDY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

An interesting statement was recently made by the President of the Board of Trade to the effect that much of Britain's prewar trade with dominions has been lost to America and Japan. According to the Department of Statistics, India, in India also these two countries have since the outbreak of the war increased their shares in the total trade from 12½ per cent. in 1913-14 to 26 per cent in 1919-20. In 1919, 20, however, Japan lost to a considerable extent her position created during the war. In the import trade her share which rose to nearly 20 per cent. in 1916-19 (from 2½ per cent. in 1913 14) fell to 9 per cent. in 1919-20. India, be it noted, has not lost much ground in her trade with the British Empire which had 51 per cent. of th total trade. In the pre-war year th United Kingdom's share was 38 per cent. as against 35 per cent. in the preceding year and 41 per cent. in 1913-14. The latest statistics for the six months, April to September 1920 show that 63 per cent. of the total imports came from the United Kingdom as against 45 per cent. in the same period of 1919 and 65 per cent. in that of 1913. America and Japan each had 9 per cent. of the import trade as against 16 and 10 per cent. respectively in the corresponding period of the previous year and over 2½ per cent. in the same period of the prewar year. In the export trade United Kingdom's share in the six months of 1920 was 21 per cent. as against 31 per cent in 1919 and 25 per cent. in 1913.

RICE CONTROL IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Local Bovernment regarding rice control pointing out the injurious effect of delay in announcing the policy to cultivators and representing that the Government should immediately and definitely announce whether they intend controlling the export of rice from Burma to the foreign ports, if so what the system will be for working the control and how far the approximate requirements of the foreign countries are known.

RESULTS OF MADRAS ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari secured 1365 votes, out of the total of 3090 and is consequently elected for Madras city constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly. There were five competitors for this seat.

The following are the further results in the election to the local Legislative Council: Messrs. J. F. Simpson and W. Alexander, elected for the Madras Chamber of Commerce. Mr. A. M. Macdougal unopposed for the Madras Trades Association, Mr. J. A. Richardson for Madras Planters. Mr. T. Richmond unopposed for the Anglo-Indian constituency and Mr. P. W. Patridge unopposed for the European constituency.

VOTING AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

The result of the election to the Council of State is not available till next week as the boxes from Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui and distant up country centres have not yet arrived. Very little interest is shown in the election. Only twenty-five per cent. of the Rangoon electors voted.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MR. B P. WADIA.

VERDICT IN FAVOUR OF EMPLOYERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Phillips delivered judgment in the *interim injunction* prayed by the Buckingham Mills Company against Mr. B. P. Wadia and nine others, who are said to form the Lockout Committee of the Madras labour Union. The allegations are that the defendants have been conspiring together to maliciously injure the plaintiffs by inducing their workmen to break their contracts with them, and by inducing others not to enter into contracts with the plaintiffs. His Lordship, after referring to the closing of mills, consequent assault on the weaving master and the turbulent attitude of weavers and the notice put up by the company on mill premises dismissing weavers, but offering to re-mploy them on certain conditions stating that if a certain sufficient number came back, the work would be reopened the following day, says that since that date working people have taken no action and have not approached the plaintiff, nor has the Labour Union communicated in any way with the plaintiffs. But speeches have been made from the 21st October onwards by Mr. Wadia and other members of the union advising men not to go back to work except upon certain conditions not specified.

LEADING SPIRIT OF UNION.

His Lordship held that Mr. Wadia was the leading spirit of the union, and enjoyed immense influence over other members. Mr. Wadia has stated in his affidavit that the sole object of his speeches was to secure definite improvements in the prospects of the workmen, and also to promote feelings of solidarity and comradeship among the labourers. He disclaims all connection with politics now, but he was connected for a long time with the publication called "New India," which paper has, undoubtedly, gone largely for politics in this country and we see that in one of Mr. Wadia's speeches to work people in 1912 he says, "If we get Home Rule all of us will be free men instead of slaves. If we gain Home Rule all your labour troubles will be solved." It was evident, therefore, that he considered that the political movements would have considerable share in affecting the Labour movement and although he has now severed his connection with "New India," according to his affidavit, in August 1920, and according to his evidence in May 1919, it is clear that when he began his connection with the Laboour Union, he was influenced by political ideas, and it is unlikely that such influence would suddenly cease, merely because he severed his connection with "New India." It further appears from his speeches that he has not placed the facts of the situation before workpeople in fair and accurate manner.

His Lordship held that Mr. Wadia had not been acting straightforwardly with regard to non-promotion of Natesa Mudaly (weaver). While he was telling the plaintiffs that he did not think there was any legitimate grievance on this score, he insisted on this grievance, when deliberating with other members of the Union. His Lordship was satisfied, on the evidence before him, that his speeches were not made with the sole intention of benefiting the workmen, but were made maliciously, that is without just and reasonable cause, with a view to injure Messrs. Binny and Co. by making their workmen break their contracts. As regards the defendants No. 2 to 10 the judge held them equally responsible with the first defendant.

After citing relevant English cases in which it was held wrong to compel a person to break his contract with another, His Lordship concludes: I think there is a *prima facie* evidence of actionable wrong, and as it is not desputed that the action of the defendants has caused, and is daily causing, considerable loss to the plaintiffs, I think that the temporary injunction already granted, must be continued, and I direct the defendants not to induce the plaintiffs' workmen to break their contract with the plaintiffs pending the hearing of the suit.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

A communique dated December 2 states: Dir Swat and Bajour:—Fighting commenced in Adinzai on the 23rd November, between the Dir and Swat Lashkars. The Nawab of Dir apparently, intends to try to retake the country in Adinzai, captured from him by the Swatis, last year. The Afridis have handed in 28 rifles since the 30th October, of these 18 were surrendered by the hitherto recalcitrant.

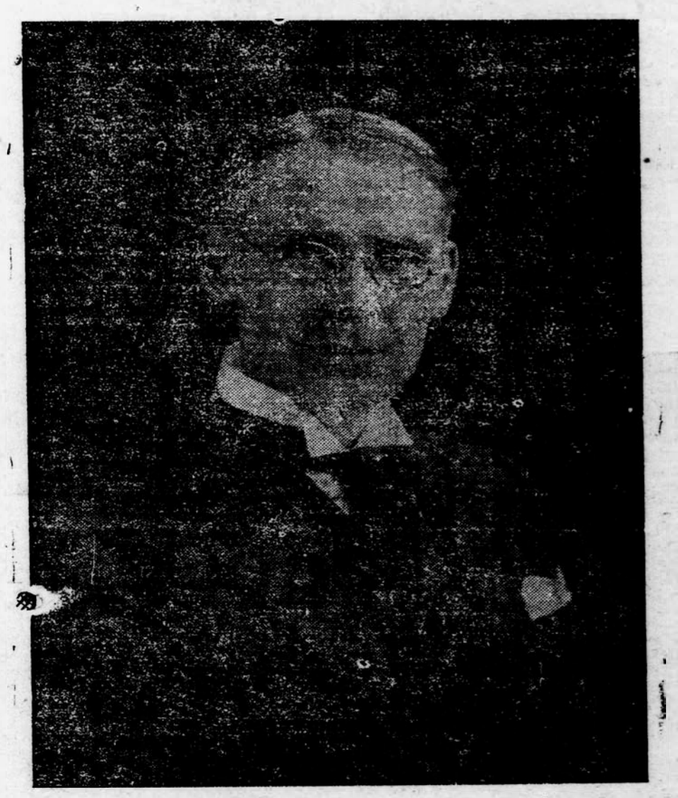
Shalobar Kamba Khel: Most sections are now bringing strong pressure to bear on the tribesmen still in possession of the Government rifles. The Bazar Zakha Khel are still hostile, and though some of the Jirga of Zakha Khel which is now in Peshawar; evince a desire to come to a settlement with the Government, they appear to be unable at present to control the younger members of their section.

Waziristan: The Tochi Wazirs had handed in 190 Government rifles. 170 tribal rifles and Rs. 30,655 up to the 20th November.

On the 24th November, seven Mahsuds attacked and wounded three camel sewars near Sora Rogha and made off with seven camels. One sowar managed to reach the camp and give the alarm. A party of the 2/1st Gurkhas who were evening guard, turned out immediately, supported by a party of 2/113th infantry, and succeeded in killing six of the raiders and recovering all the camels and their loads. The attitude of the tribe, as a whole, continued satisfactory.

The Wana Wazirs have not hitherto given any proof of the sincerity of their promise, to comply with our terms within the time limit of twenty days and it is reported that the former hostile leaders are now refusing to cooperate with the friendly section. A full Jirga of the latter was again interviewed on the 26th and repeated their assurances that their desire to submit is genuine. Five Government and ten tribal rifles have been received from the Shakai Wazirs and portions of the fine in kind from one or two other sections.

MR. HOLFORD KNIGHT.



Mr. Holford Knight Barrister-at-Law a prominent member of the British Committee of the National Congress is attending the forthcoming congress at Nagpur on the British delegation with Colonel Wedgwood M.P. and Mr. Ben Spoor M. P.

For twenty years, he has been keenly interested in the nationalist movement and was a friend of such old leaders as Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. William Digby etc. etc. In his Lordship's later years, Mr. Holford Knight was a political colleague and personal friend of the late Marquis of Ripon and enjoyed the advantage of private consultation with the great Viceroy in regard to Indian affairs.

Mr. Knight has taken a leading part in England in the defence of civil liberties took as Counsel in the Courts and as a writer on such matters in the principal newspapers and reviews. He was Counsel for the Independent Labour Party in 191 arising out of the first press raid under D. O. R. A. and his anonymous contributions to the "Manchester Guardian" the "Nation," the "Westminster Gazette" etc did much to stir up progressive feeling for the protection of civil liberty. He presided at the Great London demonstration of protest against the Rowlatt Legislation the last public meeting B. G. Tilak attended in England and has been exceedingly active in demanding justice for the Punjab iniquities. During a visit to America, last year he voiced the Indian cause there with Lala Lajpat Rai.

Mr. Knight has stood twice for the British House of Commons and throughou his public career has given overwhelming evidence of his sincere and courageous attachment to the Indian cause.

POLLING IN CALCUTTA

STUDENTS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

At polling in Calcutta for the Council elections, seven students and four outsiders were arrested near the Scottish Churches College. Dr. Watt, Principal of the institution, stood bail for the boys who were released. At the City College three students were arrested but released. Professor Chatterjee standing surety for them. The charge against the persons arrested was obstructing votes to enter the polling stations.

VOTING AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

To-day votes were recorded on behalf of the candidates for a seat on the Indian Legislative Assembly from the non-Mahomedan, Calcutta constituency and for the seats on the local council from two constituencies. Sir Devaprosad Sarvadhikari and Mr. Charu Chunder Biswas were candidates for a seat on the Legislative Assembly and from each of the two constituencies for one seat on the local council there was competition between Mr SR Das and Kumar Rajendra Narain Roy and between Lt.-Col. S. P. Servadhikari and Rai Radha Charan Pal. There was not much excitement and everything went off calmly. About forty percent of the total strength of votes was recorded majority abstaining from voting. Students of the Scottish Churches College which was one of polling stations attempted to interfere and put obstacles in recording votes but on the appearance of the police, calm was restored. The result of voting will be announced on Monday.

POLLING IN PUNJAB.

VOTING ANALYSIS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The First Evidence of Non-Co-operation in the rural polling in the Punjab occurred in Amritsar district where out of 2,599 Sikh electors registered to vote at the four pollig stations only 105 put in their appearance. Further returns received in Lahore yesterday regarding polling on Tuesday last showed that for the Punjab Legislative Council general constituencies out of 44,855 registered electors only 14,263 (or about 31¼ per cent.) had voted.

Taking the communities it appears that out of 5,641 registered non-Mahomedan electors 949 or 21 per cent. voted. Of 18,847 registered Sikh electors 5,470 or 29 per cent. voted and out of 20,267 Mahomedan electors 7,839 or 39 per cent. have voted. Out of the total of 175 registered land-holder electors 101 or 57 per cent. voted, of 2,632 registered Mahomedan electors for the general constituencies of the Legislative Assembly 977 or a little over 37 per cent. have actually voted. Of 546 non-Mahomedan registered electors for the Council of State 118 or 25 per cent. voted and of 991 Sikh electors on Legislative Assembly roll 327 or about 32 per cent. voted.

ELECTION AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 3.

The following is the result of the election for the Mahomedan rural constituency for a seat in the Indian Legislative Assembly. There were two candidates for the seat Sardar Ghulam Jelani securing 63 votes against six polled by Mr. Manwar Khayan Khan.

U. P. COUNCIL ELECTION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 3.

In the election of the University constituency in the U. P. Legislative Council, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu of Benares has been declared elected. Out of a total electorate of 2,879 votes only 1,273 valid votes were recorded. Of these Mr. Gurtu received 1,024 and thus secured the seat by a large majority.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON BUDGET

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS CARRIED.

A special meeting of the Stading Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday for the purpose of further discussing the Budget Estimates for the year 1921-22. Mr. M. A. M. Khan presided.

The Commissioner at the outset said he had listened with inerest the remarks, criticisms and suggestions made by the chairman and the members of the Standing Committee on the Budget Estimates and had discussed since the last meeting each point raised with the Chief Accountant, but regretted that he was still firmly convinced that the increases and taxation proposed were the minimum and could not safely be reduced in any way.

ESTIMATE OF MENASE.

Taking briefly the revenue side he would note that though the estimates showed 12 lakhs of revenue from the new Cotton duties it was quite possible that the amount actually realized might fall considerably short of the estimate and some deductions would have to be made for collection charges. He understood that the formal sanction of the Government of India had not yet been received to the tax and collections had not yet begun. The season in India promised to be a bad one from the agricultural point of view and the receipts from Town Duty were liable to be considerably less than the estimate. Sir Sassoon David had suggested that he had not made sufficient allowance for probable increase in assessment owing to the extensive building operations in progress in the City. He would point out that he estimated for an increase which would be equal to 5½ lakhs at the current rate of tax and that the collections for the current year when a similar expansion was anticipated gave not the slightest reason of hope that this estimate was too conservative. No doubt there would be considerable expansion in revenue from new buildings but that expansion had been duly allowed for and in many areas such as the Ballard Estate where building was going on the new buildings would not be liable to assessment at least until after March 1922. Nor would it be safe to gamble on in such hypothesis as the modification of the Rent Act as though he understood certain modifications in that Act had been proposed and may eventually be approved, it was clear that they could not be introduced in time to affect the revenue for 1921-22, to any appreciable extent. As a matter of fact the assessment registers for that year had already been written up and the revised assessments would be finally approved in April 1921. It was just possible that legislation to alter the rates of wheel tax might be introduced so as to enable the Muicipality to levy that tax at enhanced rates in the second half of the year but the increase resulting therefrom would not exceed one lakh.

UNANTICIPATED INCREASES.

On the other hand they might have to face large unanticipated increases in expenditure. The surplus cash balance statement circulaed with the December Agenda of the Corporation showed that there was a further demand of 14¼ lakhs on surplus cash balance and though this demand and further calls had been taken into consideration so far as they could be foreseen, it was quite possible that the figure of the opening balance for the year which had been taken at 22.31 might actually be considerably reduced. The Budgetted surplus of 2.46 had already been practically wiped out by the revision with effect from April last of School Masters' salaries and the raising of the minimum of these salaries to 35 plus 16 W. A. might possibly necessitate a similar measure in the case of the clerical staff. There were also several other prosposals for the revision of salaries under the consideration of a Corporation Committee and he understood that the Schools Committee had elaborate proposals for the revision of the grant-in-aid system which would entail an increased expenditure of some 3 lakhs. Though Government would eventually pay a proportion of this they would not receive the contribution till after the close of the financial year. The demand on Surplus Cash Balance for the purchase of machinery was likely to increase and not diminish. The cost of coal for Pumping Stations would undoubtedly largely exceed the estimate as the rate quoted at Pits Mouth was more than double that of the present year and the Corporation would be fortunate if the extra expense involved was not more than a lakh.

TERMINAL TAX PROPOSAL.

He had considered and he was considering various ways for tapping new sources of revenue so as to make the burden fall on others besides rate-payers. He was hoping shortly to submit to the Corporation proposals for the substitution of a terminal tax for the present town-duty but before this change could be introduced the sanction of Government would be necessary and prolonged discussion with various bodies whose interests would be affected by the change must be anticipated. Neither this nor any other alternative source of revenue could therefore be expected to help them during the coming year.

In the circumstances to reduce the general tax from 11 per cent as proposed to 10½ or 10¼ per cent would he was convinced be most inadvisable as Mr. Mody had stated the rate of taxation had not been increased for 8 years and was actually reduced in 1913, and the rate-payers of no other large city in the world would have been equally fortunate. The raising of the fire tax was

(Continued from Column 6.)

necessary to cover the expenditure on the Brigade and therefore was entirely proper. He would therefore request the Standing Committe to approve his proposals as they stood.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman then remarked that he agreed with the Commissioner that they should not set aside his proposals. It was no use tinkering with the budget. They had to face the situtions before them and there was no other alterntive than increasing the general tax from 9½ to 11 per cent.

The Committee then went into the details of the Budget and discussed the Income-Side of it first.

Dr. R. T. Ratanshah moved that the general tax be increased from 9½ per cent. to 10½ per cent only. But as there was no body to second it, the proposition fell to the ground.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS PASSED.

Eventually the Committee agreed to the Commissioner's proposals and the estimate of an income of Rs. 94, 12,000 from general tax was passed. Other items of income from different sources were also passed without any alteration.

The Committee then went on the Expenditure-Side of the Budget and this side was also agreed to without any charge or much discussion.

The total income estimated is Rs. 2.27.277.60 and the total expenditure Rs. 2,24,81,760.

(Continued in Column 5.)

CALCUTTA LETTER.

NON-COOPERATIONISTS' STRIDE.

COW PROTECTION AND MASS MEETING

RUINED BY THE TURF,

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

I have seen a list of a candidate who seeks admission into the Reformed Provincial Council. He prepared this list after going from house to house in his Ward. The following is a sample of the remarks in the remarks columns of his list:—

Chitpore Road No. 4, J. C. Halder, hopeful.
,, 5, B. Gupta, non-co-operationist.
,, 6, C. Bose ditto
,, 18, Mr. Biswas ditto.
,, 20-150 (Bengalis) ditto.
(Here is Haro Dhole's Lane) (All in this lane are non-c-o.)
,, 187 Bhattacharya, Non-cooperationists
,, 189 Mitter promised another.
,, 190 B. Ghose N.-C.O.
,, 192 B. Chaterji hopeful.
,, 201 Ramanath violent N.-C.-O.
,, 209-275 (Bengalis) Non-cooperationists with slight exceptions.

No need of further taking up your valuable space! There was a meeting organised by Mr. Surendranath Banerji (who is attending the "Bengali" office daily) to push his brother Captain Jitendralal Banerji. At the critical hour of recommending him, Mr S. N. Banerji said to the crowd:—"Now, Non-Cooperationists please clear out!" A tremendous shout of *Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai* rent the air, and the crowd became agitated, and shouted "you want to get into the Council as a Minister and drag your brother too, shame! shame! you want to have a salary of six thousand rupees a month!" When any Moderate speaker referred to a non-coperationist, the only reply from the crowd was Gandhi Maharaj ki jai!

Governor Flatters' Bengalis.

At the St. Andrew's Dinner last night, the Governor of Bengal delivered what he thought to be a humourous speech, and referred to Mr. Gandhi and non-cooperation. His Excellency praised the Bengalis as a "Shrewed Nation" not likely to be caught in the Gandhi trap. His Excellency need only look at an would-be Council Member's list of street-inhabitants! and attend any local meetings where the "qualifications" of a Moderate Member are paraded only to be drowned by the sound of Gandhi-Maharaj-ki-jai from innumerable Bengali throats tempered by Swadeshi cigarettes and Darjeeling tea. "Even tea," said Mr. Panchkowree Banerji at the Taltala meeting "could we avoid in a single day if Mahatma Gandhi insists upon it seriously, and take to hot water, because beyond giving us a temporary exhileration the tea cup ruins us in the long run as sure as the wine does, as many men cannot rise from bed without having a cup of 'palang ki cha!'" The redoubtable Editor of "Nayak" is really capable of doing what he threatens. But when Bengalis preached Swaraj, Swadeshi and Boycott, Lord Curzon did not call them shrewd people, and they themselves called people of other Provinces "cowards"!

Protect India's Kine.

Goat's flesh is selling at Re. 1 a seer: lean mutton 1/8 and gramfed Rs. 2, if at all available. Cows' skin is in great demand for export and local use. Slippers and country shoes have become cheaper. There is distinct tendency on the part of the H'ndu populations of Bengal to wear canvas shoes with wooden or rubber soles and paper insoles. Milk is four seer a rupee, three seers and even 2 seers in Burrabazar. It is surmised that cows are indiscriminately slaughtered in Calcutta. A mass meeting takes place this evening (1st Dec.) at Raja Rajendra Mullik's "Marble Palace" to attack an Honourable Hindu Member of Council, Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, (son of late Kristo Dass Pal, founder of "The Hindu Patriot") who did not support the resolution (in the Corporation meeting) for the complete stoppage of cow slaughter in Calcutta City, as moved by another Corporation Member, Mr. Addy. Mr. Pal is both a Council Member and a Corporation Commissioner, and has advertised a two column "qualifications" in the "Englishman" for admission into the Reformed Council. A printed Bengali notice issued to-day states:—"All Hindus have been struck dumb at the behaviour of this Commissioner who delights to call himself a Hindu: Ye Hindus assemble in your thousands at the Marble Palace Compound." It is rumoured that another rival would-be Council Member (who also goes abegging from door to door for votes and advertises in the paper. "Support Old Age and Experience" (as against Mr. C. C. Biswas's notice in the newspapers "Support Youth and Energy") has organised this Cow Meeting to vent his spleen against the Hon. Babu Radha Churn Pal. A Calcutta Dentist advertises "Support False Teeth and speak fluently in the Reformed Council." This is very curious to read side by side with the candidates' qualifications. Even the "Englishman" advertises "Would be Members advertise your election address (*sic*) in the Englishman." And what is an address now but a long list of glorious self-vauntings.

At any rate the feeling against cow slaughter is growing apace: a Guru, a great Brahmin Pundit, asked his desciple to send him a pair of new slippers in the Diwali festival. The desciple replied "I cannot do it: nor should you demand it: as it is helping cow slaughter." The Limited Company with a capital of a crore of rupees which advertises for a Manager of the concern in the Calcutta papers and the "Bombay Chronicle" will commandeer all cows from local gowalas and stable them in the near suburb. A motor service will deliver milk in Calcutta City. Gowalas will be paid heavy price and will probably be trained to nurse cows in the new establishment. Pastures are very plaintiful all the year round in Bengal, unlike the United Provinces.

Further Sensational cow notice.

After writing the above I find a man steps into my house and showers on my head innumerable cow-handbills in Bengali. The notice is signed by Mr. Addy above referred to and runs as follows:—

"A notice issued earlier in the day states that the Hon. Babu Radha Churn Pal is an advocate of cow slaughter. The Rai Bahadur is a Member of the All-India Go-Rakshini Sabha always ready to protect cows. That he should be an advocate of cow killing is impossible, and it is a mailicious accusation. It is only an attempt to drag his name into the mire during the election and render him an injury. The fact of the case is that when our resolution was impossible to prevent cow killing altogether, and I was under the rule prevented by the Chairman of Corporation from moving a second resolution, I asked Mr. Pal to move a resolution at least to protect the milch cows, and he did so. So ye Members of the Bengali public dont be cheated by the Marble House Notice!" (Sd. Amulya Dhone Addy).

With all respects to professional and non professional council members (professional member means he who earns his livelihood b attending Council, and non-professional means in Calcutta he who has other means of bread besides the money earned directly or indirectly from councils) I beg to state that the resolution ought to have been (when prevention of general cow killing was impossible owing to members professing other religions) to move for the protection of the old and dry non-milching cows. It is these that are killed for *kabab*, whole milch cows have a value and owners naturally protect them. The prevention of cow killing would cause mutton and goat to rise in Calcutta, and the people are quite prepared to accept that to protect their "mother" cow.

Racing the cause of our ruin.

The Calcutta Races have commenced, and small punters in every house are speaking in racing parlance. The wail, the tears, the sobs and the despair of the confiding housewife are drowned amidst the shout of "Go! on! Fitzgrafton! Easy win, man!" The relentless husband goes to the races after office, and squanders his salary without bringing it home. He quarrels with his wife and says that the prices are so high that he cannot purchase dhotis at 6 rupees a pair and potato at 5 annas a seer. The Bengali astrologers are at work cheating the foolish racegoers, and gorgeous offices have been opened in Chitpore Road to presage the winners. "Racing as a Business" (says a notice in the Englishman) "and not speculation!... Never build castles in air, and get ruined! The unique secret guarantees success, gets sure and steady income. Inform maximum capital you can invest on the sound business principles. Apply Englishman No. etc." The very principle of betting is mathematically erroneous, and no one can be rich by it except the turf clubs the bookies and the gaping tote whence money never comes, when once gone to enrich you. When will civilisation take notice of this plague spot in society and when will a kindly disposed Viceroy pass an Act to protect the Bengali clerks, the poor Eurasian, the Indian Christian, the Baurchi, the bearer and the dhobi?

LATER.

Dhurrumtala Street is placarded with notices like "Vote for so and so." Many names occur. But the most startling is the placard "Vote for N.-C.-O. if you vote at all!"

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce favour an establishment of the Indian Chemical Service as the country's resources canot be developed without skilled aid but prefer to leave the details to the Government and the technical advisers and express a hope that the service will be at the disposal of the commercial interests and not too much tied up to the scientific research work of no immediate importance.

The Chamber also agree to the proposal of closing of the post offices at 2 p.m. on Saturday provided the hours of clearing the boxes and the delivery of the closure of the mails are not altered.

ALL-INDIA POULTRY SHOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 4.

All-India Poultry Show will be held here on the 10th of December in the Horticultural Gardens. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor will present prizes to the winning birds. It is expected to be a first class show inasmuch as the entries have come in from places as far apart as Madras and the North-western Frontier Provinces.

CIGARETTE BOYCOTT IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

An All-Burma mass meeting with 200 representatives of Associations attending has decided against the use of cigarettes wherever made. Proposals to warn the Burmese women against wearing thin clothes and other suggestions were referred to a committee. The thin clothes proposal was made and seconded by women. Y. M. C. A. have announced that they had no connection with the meeting or its decisions.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S IMPRESSIONS OF U. P.

TRIBUTE TO PANDIT MALAVIYA.

HINDU UNIVERSITY—SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD.

Col. Wedgwood, while on a short visit to Benares, gave a joint interview on last Wednesday evening to the representatives of the "Leader" and the "Pioneer" at the Clarke's Hotel where he was staying.

Asked about his general impressions of the United Provinces, he said:—"My impression of the United Provinces is that it is more conservative than the rest of India that I saw, judging from the *purdah* arrangements. The British administration here is more sympathetic than elsewhere.

"What interested me most is the fact that the people here are up against landlords, taluqdars and zamindars even in a more marked extent than they were in England. The land problem here is extremely acute. The absence of security of tenure and the sub-division of the holdings makes the progressive cultivation of the soil impossible and the landholders generally seem to perform fewer useful functions to the community than they do even in England. In England they provided capital for the tenants by way of buildings, manures, drainage works and road-making, but here they seem to confine themselves only to the collection of rents. Of course, the tenants in the province of Agra are better off than the tenants in Oudh, but in both cases there is a large amount of land which might be used, but which is not used and a large number of landless people who have to work on very low wages because they have got no land at all. You will never get a contented peasantry till you have security of tenure. Besides fixity of tenure we must always have fair rents. The difficulty is to combine fair rents with the absence of sub-letting. The danger I see in India is that both under the ryotwari and the zamindari system you may get rents fixed artificially low in which case the landholder would become landlord and would sub-let to other ryots."

POLITICAL AWAKENING IN U. P.

Regarding the political awakening in the United Provinces, the Colonel said:—"It seems that the intelligentsia of the United Provinces are very much in the position of Italians under Austrian rule. But there is a big gulf between the intelligentsia with their western idea of democracy and the peasants, who are uneducated and apt to revere a leader rather than think for themselves. If it were possible I should like to see in Mr. Gandhi's agitation the beginnings of a constructive policy to benefit the ryots and less denunciation though that is always difficult in agitation. The intelligentsia must educate the ryots; otherwise *Swaraj* may tend towards autocracy rather than towards democracy.

"Democracy has to be learnt like other professions and it is for that reason that I regret that the non-cooperation movement has decided to boycott the Councils instead of carrying on non-cooperation inside the Councils. I do not think the boycott of Councils is likely to have good effect. It has handed over the Councils to the land lords and profiteers and they have now become the new masters of India. Any move towards peace and reconciliation must necessarily involve a fresh selection for the Council.

"I think the boycotting of schools and colleges without obtaining the previous consent of the parents is very unfortunate for the Nationalist movement. It does not seem to me to have much bearing upon the objects for which the Nationalist movement is started. I want to see a new generation of Indians who have got the capacity and self-confidence. That is what the colleges are turning out and I do not want to see the supply cut short.

"The other thing that makes me nervous about the present movement is that it seems to be moving towards anarchy and any sudden change to *Swaraj* would be ill-purchased if it was accompanied by anarchy. That is why I lay so much stress on the formation of an Indian territorial army officered by Indians to be the weapon of the new Government."

HINDU UNIVERSITY—SECOND TO NONE.

Our representative then asked the Colonel about his impression of the Benares Hindu University and what he saw at Nagwa. The Colonel said:—"The Hindu University of Benares is the most useful thing I have seen in India, because both the professors and students have their whole heart in building it up and making it a thing of which everyone could be proud. The way in which the public have subscribed is also very encouraging because people who subscribe money take a lively and practical interest in the progress of the work. If anything approaching the present scheme is carried out there ought to be a University at Benares.

"The feature which I particularly liked was the workshop where they were assisting in the construction of the University and installing machinery to supply light and power not only to the University, but to the whole city of Benares. There is no doubt that the engineering side of education has been till now rejected in India. What I have seen at Benares makes me hope that Indians will take place soon in the civil and mechanical engineering branches and equal, if not surpass the Japanese, in the rapidity of advance. You cannot destroy western civilization, but I believe Indians will beat the western civilizers at their own game.

"What Indian education owes to Pandit Malaviya is known in Europe, but never before have I seen a great institution which was so much the work of one man. If Pandit Malaviya had never been a politician, he would have been held to be the greatest educational leader and if the Benares University had not been his child he would have been regarded as a great politician. The combination is almost unique in the history of either India or the West."

THE GENTLE PRESS ACT.

THE LATEST VICTIM.

The "Satyug" a Gurmukhi weekly o Lahore started in May last was required to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 under the Press Act. A fresh declaration had to be filed owing to a change of site and Printer and Publisher and the opportunity was availed of by the District Magistrate of demanding a security. The amount was deposited on the 30th November and the paper will make its reappearance from to day.

FAMINE RELIEF IN CHINA

TERRIBLE CONDITION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Treasurer of the British Famine Relief Committee, Peking: "Urgently appeals sympathisers in India. Immediate subscriptions will relieve famine sufferers in North China. Desperate conditions already exist over the whole province. Efficient reliable British organisation exists for relief distribution work, but it is almost standstill for lack of funds. Calamity still more terrible as winter approaches. Remit funds."

His Excellency the Viceroy has no doubt that the terrible accounts of the famine conditions prevailing in China, which have reached the European and Indian public in this country have aroused their earnest sympathy towards the sufferers and in view of India's great trade interests in China, have appealed to many of them personally. In placing this appeal, therefore, before the Princes and Peoples of India, his Excellency is confident of their adequate appreciation of the calamity and of their generous assistance to the British Famine Relief Committee in its endeavours to cope with the increasing distress. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. S. R. Hignell, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Viceroy's Camp, India, who will arrange for their remittance to the Peking Relief Committee.

COL. AND MRS. WED GWOOD AT LAHORE.

Reception given by Weal residents.

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH.

SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS' HARD LABOUR

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

Sardar Mangal Singh, Editor "Akali," who stood charged under section 124A and 143A, I.P.C. for having written series of articles on non-cooperation, was convicted to-day by the Deputy Commissioner and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default one year's further imprisonment under Section 124A, and two years under section 153A sentences to run concurrently.

Colonel and Mrs. Wedgewood arrived at Benares on Tuesday morning and left in the afternoon. Colonel Wedgewood addressed the students of the Hindu University at noon, when Pandit Malaviya took the chair. It was an inspiring and sympathetic speech, in which he exhorted the students to cultivate self-respect and self-confidence, and urged them to think for themselves and their country from different standpoints. He was well pleased with the working of the Benares University, for which he held high hopes.

Correspondence Summarized.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Mr. G. G. Bouche writes, that owing to three years of scanty crops and scarcity of rain this year, the poor agriculturist is nearly ruined and the districts are in famine. He suggests that the C. P. Government should rebate the land tax until better times.

CHAPRA CHAWL.—"A Tenant" calls attention to the dirty condition of the new Chapra Buildings and blames the Hotel man. If the authorities will help all the tenants will cooperate.

CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC AT LAL BAUG MARKET.—Mr. Mahinker calls attention to the above which is caused by a very old chawl standing in the way, which should be pulled down.

THE SAVARKAR BROTHERS.—Mr. C. V. P. Shivam writes to enquire if the Government of India cannot act even now in the matter of the release of the Savakar brothers, in view of the Royal clemency to political prisoners, and appeals to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd to move in the matter.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—Mr. D. Bhavanji complains of the great scarcity of water for putting out fire at his cotton mill

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bahadur S. C. Banerjee officiates as the Professor of Physiology, medical College, Calcutta, vice Major Shorten granted seven months' leave. Captain R. D. Wright 29th Lancers appointed Assistant Commandant Assam Rifles.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. John Godber has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Raja of Mahmudabad and Mr. P. J. Hartog are gazetted vice-chancellors of the Aligarh and the Dacca universities respectively.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Noyce, reverts to Burma foreign and political department. Major P. T. Etherton, 39th Rifles confirmed as the consul general at Kashgar. Major S. Williams has been placed on special duty in Tochi Agency.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Minson C. S. has been appointed in the enrolled list, Mr. H. Denning C. S. appointed Deputy Controller, Currency Bombay. Mr. T. H. Dorgan has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General Bombay.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Prohibition is notified under the Sea Customs Act of import of shaving brushes, tooth brushes, nail brushes, and paint brushes manufactured in or exported from Japan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General H. Hendley I.M.S., and Lieut.-Col. F. N. Windsor I.M.S., retire from service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Construction by the Nizam's Government is sanctioned of a line on 5-6 gauge from Balharshah to Darangaw distance of 150 miles and a preliminary survey has been sanctioned to be carried out by Indore Durbar to ascertain the best aliqument for 5/6 gauge line from Indore to some point on the Bhopal Ujjain railway a distance of 42 miles.

RANGOON UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

The Rangoon University Act came into operation on the 1st of December. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor as chancellor, has appointed Mr. C. M. Webb I.C.S., as vice-chancellor, Mr. Mark Hunter, director of public instruction, as Pro-Chancellor, and Mr. C. Wainly I.C.S., as registrar.

RLY. WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The annual general and the council meetings of the Railway workmen's Association of India will be held at Allahabad on 14th, 15th and 16th December. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Baron, Sorabjee, Jones and Abbott. The objects to be chiefly pressed will be seventy-five per cent. increase and full settlement of the outstanding grievances.

SURAT-BOMBAY TELEPHONE SERVICE

A Government telephone service between Bombay and Surat has been established and it will be open for public use from the 10th December. A fee of Re. 1-12 will be charged from public for three minutes' conversation.

A Rangoon message state that the third forecast of cotton crop shows estimated total yield of cleaned cotton as 68,400 bales, a decrease of 6,600 bales over the corresponding 1919 forecast. (A.P.).

Sir Valentine Chirol arrived at Calcutta on the 4th instant and is staying at Government House. He is likely to be here for about ten days and then proceeds to Jamshedpur to visit the Tata Iron and Steel Works. Leaving Jamshedpur, Sir Valentine goes to Nagpur before he returns to Bombay (A. P)

A Rangoon message states that the tenders for 15,000 tons of rice for the Straits during December-January are called for by the Rice Commissioner. The uncertainty as to the future of the rice trade is still great and the trade is hesitant in view of the doubtful future, general tendency being to hold aloof. (A. P.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STATUS OF THE ELECTED

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—I earnestly ask you to publish this protest in the columns of your widely circulated paper.

The candidates for Bombay South are not representative of us at all. Just look at the public careers of Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and above all of Dr. Cajetan Fernandez.

Mr. Dumasia has no proper pronunciation of polysyllabic words.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji has no political standpoint.

What has Dr. C. Fernandez done for four years in the Council with Hon. at his back? He moved (?) the Juvenile Smoking Bill and made such a farce of it to the public. In the end Dr. C. Fernandez got nervous when opposition increased and the Juvenile Smoking Bill went to pieces.

Three canvassers from one candidate and six from another came personally to me for my votes. The canvassers of the other promised me that they would send their car to take me to the Polling Office. He has broken the law of Government.

By fair means or foul these candidates are in pursuit of titles and especially the Hon. Major C. Fernandez notwithstanding the recently got titles. In a word these candidates are not representative of us.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

DR. R. ROWE AND LADY MORA.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—Will any of your readers let me know the address of the above persons who performed their mystic plays at the Excelsior Theatre till the middle of November?

As like a lot of persons who have put questions to them for solution along with the fees (Rs. 5 for 6 questions) have not heard from them.—Yours, etc.

M. K. DESAI.

THE BOMBAY ARMENIANS AND THEIR PRIEST.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—On the 27th June last the Bombay Armenian community went to church to stop their priest from conducting Mass, because on many an occasions had failed in his holy duties and there was talk about his treatment of the poor Armenian refugees who arrived in Bombay.

But some of the Bombay Armenians who even do not know the Armenian language properly, and also the church rules, they brought the Police to arrest the community who wanted to stop the Mass. But now I am in a position to prove that we possess such rules to do so.

Here is one instance, that on the 10th October last in Adana (Cilicia), the Bishop had done something wrong in his duties, the congregation there stopped him from conducting Mass, and they pulled him out of the church; I do not think that the Bishop had done such a big crime as to have got all that punishment but our Priest of Bombay did many questionable things. For the same punishment to have been given to this priest and put him out of the Church like the Bishop of Adana would have served him well. But some of the Bombay Armenians including Mr. H. R. Michael of G. I. P. Railway Engineering Dept., brought the Police in the compound of the Church on the 27th June last, and shouted inconsiderately saying that he wanted the Mass to be performed.

I extremely regret that after my explaining to the police all the consequences, that we had the right to stop him from performing Mass according to our religious rules; they did not take any heed to me, but believed and sided with Mr. Michael, who does not know how to converse in Armenian plainly so how does he know the religious rules?

I hope the next time the Police would not interfere with religious matters, even if they may be persuaded to be in favour of the former.

As I already mentioned above I am now in a position to prove what happened on the 10th October, and so will make them understand who fail to do so.—Yours, etc.

A. KULHANIAN.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's
TECHNO-CHEMICAL
Laboratory
Readymoney Bldg., Apollo Pier, Bombay
UNDERTAKES
Chemical Analysis and Consultation.
For particulars—Please write or Phone No. 4277, or call on the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

X'MAS 1920.

GLAD NEWS FOR OUR CUSTOMERS!

Our numerous Patrons were asking for a very-long time for our Turkish Figs, and they had to be disappointed, but we are now happy to announce that after a lapse of five years

TURKISH FIGS

have-arrived from Smyrna by the Last Mail Also

FANCY BOXES OF FRUITS DELICIOUS

AND

SPANISH MALAGA GRAPES

Quite fresh have arrived. Our Patrons should send for them inmediately. These are real things for masgifts.

RATANSI CORJI & Coy.

(80 Years Old Reputation)

No. 95, Old Market, near Juma Musjid, "Bombay."

Telephone No. 2945 *Tele. Address Brejlant.*

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests	Bronchitis
Coughs	Consumption
Colds	Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:—

MARTIN & HARRIS,

Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE

Grand Yuletide Sale

The most Fascinating Gifts of

TOYS—GAMES—Etc. Etc.

Grasp this Opportunity

REDUCTION ALL ROUND

1,000 Prizes

12½%

Call early to avoid Disappointment

Quality & Price Beyond Competition

Commencing From 29th November 1920.

The Indo-Foreign Perfumery and General Stores.

The Bhatia High School Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The latest scientific remedy surpassing all Balms and Limiments on the market.

MUSTA CREME may be used with good results for Rheumatism Lumbago, Tonsilitis, Stiff-neck, Bronchitis, Sore-Throat and similar Lung affections. MUSTA CREME is combination of iessential oil of Mustard in an ointment base. It is superior to any Mustard plaster. MUSTA CREME WILL NOT blister, and is ready for instant use. Directions for use enclosed with each bottle, packed in attractive cartoon.

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HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,

Bombay.

FAMINE IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

SALVATION ARMY'S RELIEF WORK IN PROGRESS.

Lieut.-Colonel Dilerisingh (Melling) of the Salvation Army has lately made a tour in villages round about Patherdi and Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District. He found the people trying to live on the fruit of the prickly pear and an exodus of the population taking place on account of the lack of ood and water. The rains having failed and the wells being dry of or only have in them an inch or two of dirty water. A largo number of the people have made for Bombay, Nasik and other places. The Colonel had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner of the Division, who was interested to hear his accoun of the needs of the people. The Colonel then paid a visit to the Government Famine Works at Shevgaon and found 500 new arrivals waiting to be taken on. Mr. Pratt considered this conclusive proof of the seriousness of the existing want.

The people are employed in making a large tank and have a maximum pay of Ans. 4½ per day. The Old and infirm as well as the children are being fed by Government. As Mr. Pratt pointed out, the greatest need in this camp was clothing. The nights are cold and up to the present no shelter has been provided. The Colonel, however, thinks that many of the people obtain shelter in villages near by at night.

Government Kitchens are being started in the villages at different centres, where the old folk and the children will be fed. I may say that for these, gifts of clothing will be very acceptable, as the people have more often than not, only a few rags to wear being quite unable to buy clothing.

On the Patherdi side many of the people have taken their cattle with them when they left and large numbers have been sold to purchasers from Bombay and other parts. We all know the great importance of preserving cattle. Their loss must of necessity affect the farmers when famine conditions cease.

Writing from Sirur Adjutant Matthew of the Salvation Army says:

"Just to-day I finished my tour in this Division. The people are in a bad condition. Many have left and gone to Poona and Bombay. In one village I saw only 5 old men and about 8 women. They had been two or three days without food. With the exception of a few rags they had no clothing. Conditions are really very bad and the Government has not yet opened any relief here."

After seeing the wretched condition of these people the Colonel wished he had more money at his disposal. As soon as he is provided with the where withal he will purchase Saris, and petticots for the poor old starving women and some Dhoties for the shivering old men. He found some poor hungry widows with two and three children. He helped them with the little he had and they fell at his feet in gratitude.

Commissioner Ajeetsingh has since been to Poona and conferred with Lieut.-Colonel Dilerisingh with the result that Salvation Army Famine Relief operations have already been commenced. The Commissioner has also been appointed as a member of the Bombay Presidency Famine Committee and will use the Salvation Army organization to supplement the efforts of Government Famine Committees in order to benefit the very neediest of the needy. The Officers of the Salvation Army in Mahrashtra will make the most economical use of the means placed at their disposal so that all those who are in need, no matter what their religion or caste will get the full benefit of the money entrusted to the Commissioner for this purpose.

DAYASAGAR.
Salvation Army.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Dutt, a state prisoner, was released from Rajshahi jail on Wednesday last.

* * * *

On Thursday morning a youngman named B. Sircar was found unconscious in the Maidan with hands and feet tied. He was removed to a hospital. When he came to his consciousness at noon, he said that on Wednesday evening at about seven, he was going through Burrabazar with Rs. 7,000 in cash and notes. He saw four men standing on the footpath, with a motor car waiting on the road. When he approached them he was caught and given something to smell, after which he knew nothing.

* * * *

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, to-day elected Mr. Nibaran Chunder Sarcar to the Indian Legislative Assembly and Raja Rishi Case Law and Mr. Amulyadhan Addy to the Bengal Legislative Council.

* * * *

The 15th All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Conference and Medical and Surgical Exhibition, will be held at Delhi, on the 17th, 18th and 19th December 1920. Intending Delegates, Visitors and Exhibitors are requested to communicate at once with the Secretaries of the Exhibition and Reception Committees respectively.

* * * *

At a meeting of the railway employees held on Wednesday evening at Wadhwan under the presidentship of Mr. Motilal, assistant station master of Wadhwan Junction, Mr. Manilal B. Kothari, Hon. Secretary B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Association, performed the opening ceremony of the railway employees' library started for the benefit of the staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Bhavnagar and Morvi state railways.

Kumar Jagdish Prasad, O.B.E., I.C.S., has been appointed Judicial Secretary to the Government, United Provinces.

PORTABL GRINDERS.

These American made Grinders are best grinders that are in the market to-day, and with ordinary care will last for years. They are both portable and durable.

"CHAMPION" GRINDERS: NOS. 1, 2, 3 & 4.

A small size Grinder for household use. It will fit easily into a drawer or cupboard when not in use. It is light in weight and easy to clamp on the kitchen table or sink. Size of grinding wheel 4 in. by 1 in. thick.

Rs. 15-0 each.

This grinder will fit handily into a tool chest, but it is big enough to do the largest tool grinding required by the carpenter or mechanic who goes out on the job. Size of grinding wheel, 5 in. by 1 in. thick.

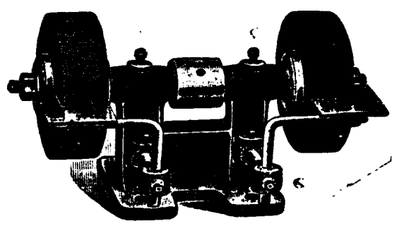
Rs. 19-8 each.

Just the right size Grinder to have a permanent place at end of bench in small repair shops or private garages. Convenient for sharpening monument workers' lettering tools. Size of grinding wheel, 6 in. by 1 in thick.

Rs. 30-0 each.

"American" self-oiling Grinder. A powerful fast-cutting grinder for use in factories, machine shops, lumber camps, and on ranches and plantations. It is large in size and its smoothness in running makes the heaviest grinding easy to handle. Size of grinding wheel, 7" by 1¼ inch thick. Rs. 65-0 each.

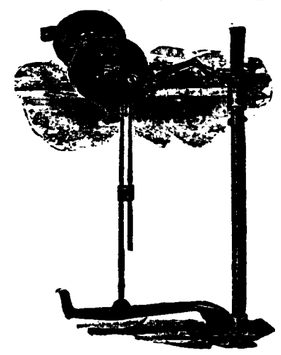
POWER GRINDERS.



No. 50. An inexpensive but efficient and reliable Power Grinder for shop use. Furnished complete with adjustable tool rests and two grinding wheels, each 6 by 1¼ inches, one course and one fine. Length of arbor, 14 inches. Arbor to table, 6 inches. Bearings ¾ by 2 inches. Pulleys, 2¼ by 2 inches. Weight 22 pounds.

Rs. 65-0 each.

FOOT POWER ATTACHMENT.



The Attachment is simple and powerful. Made of malleable iron and is strong and durable. Readily adjusted to several heights. (The illustration show attachment fitted to grinder).

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It is produced from the choice vintage in France
The verdict of the Connoisseur is that

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Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.

You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.
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AUTO ACCESSARIES AND SPARE PARTS

Nothing but the best

Telegram—"WIREWHEEL". **The Liberty Motor Co.**
Sandhurst Bridge,
Bombay No. 4.

S. A. S.

With apologies to the post of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S"

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S"

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S"

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S"

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S"

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S"

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S"

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S"

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

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MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful property of increating virile power and it rectified urinary disorders. In fact it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility, suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that, musk is not that which a perfumer admires It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. (India.)

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

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DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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"QUEEN'S STATUE" BRAND **AGUE MIXTURE**

Ague Specific for Dengue, remittent, intermittent, Jungle and other fevers of Malarial origin. Possesses Diaphoretic, and Tonic Actions and is free from bad after-effects. Price Re. One.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's other Specialities.

	Rs. a.p.		Rs. a.p.
Plague Mixture	0-10-0	Influenza Curative	1--0--0
Liver Cure for constipation, dyspepsia and all liver complaints	0-12-0	Cholera Mixture .	0-10-0
"Non-staining" Ringworm Ointment and Lotion, each.	0- 6-0	Body Purifier: An ideal blood purifier and tonic, 4 Oz...	1--4--0
		Pile Ointment	0--8--0

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OIL AND ELECTRIC LAMPS AND FITTINGS. HIGH CLASS FITTED SUIT CASES.

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Chemists & Druggists, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE,

PUNJAB'S REPRESENTATIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, held this evening, twenty members were elected to the All-India Congress Committee, including the names of Lala Harkishen Lal, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhuri, Drs. Kitchlew, Satyapal, Mr. Ruchiram Sahni and Sarla Devi Chaudhurani. It was also decided to raise Rs. 10,000 as the Punjab's contribution towards the Tilak Memorial Fund for propaganda work both in India and in foreign countries.

"TRIBUNE" DEFAMATION CASE.

COUNT MARTIAL CASE PAPERS SENT FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

The further hearing of the case in which Lieut. Hewett, 37th Dogras sued the Trustees and Editor of the "Tribune", claiming Rs. 20,000 damages for defamation, came on to-day, before Munshi Rahim Baksh, Senior Sub-Judge. The plaintiff was present with his counsel Mr. Petman and Rai Bahadur Jai Lal, while Mr. Bhagat, Barrister and S. K. Mukerjee, Vakil, represented the defendants.

At the outset, Mr. Bhagat said that they had already put in an application, pleading their inability to cross-examine the plaintiff as the proceedings of the court martial held at Murree in September last in the case against Private Chilcott had not arrived. Mr. Petman pointed out that the proceedings of the court martial could not be sent for under the Civil Procedure Code which governed only municipal courts. Mr. Bhagat pointed out that the court had already ordered those records to be sent for and on that assurance they had not taken further steps to procure them and that those records were essential for cross-examining the plaintiff.

The court then adjourned the case to the 2nd January, but directed that the plaintiff's travelling expenes be paid by the defendants.

MADRAS ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

Though no official announcement has been made yet, we understand that Sir P. Theyagaraya Chettiar, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. C. Thankachellam Chetty, Dr. U. Rama Rao, have been elected to represent the Madras city in the Madras Legislative Council. The following are the number of votes:—Sir P. Theyagaraya Chettiar 4,981, Mr. C. T. Ramaswami yer 4,879, Dr. U. Rama Rao 4,373 and Mr. C. Thanikachellam Chetty 4,112.

KULTI STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

ASANSOL, Dec. 2.

The Kulti strike ended yesterday.

The Indian labour at Bengal Iron Works at Kulti went on strike on Saturday last. Yesterday the sub-divisional officer called representatives of the men and their employers, and the settlement was effected.

The men resumed their work from yesterday afternoon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

A Government of India, Reforms Office Notification dated Delhi, December 1, 1920 states:—

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that on December 1, 1920, the following provisions of the said Act shall come into operation, namely:—

(i) setcions 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 27; and

(ii) section 45 and Parts, 1, 11 and III of the Second Schedule so far as these provisions

(a) give effect to such amendments in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, as incorporate or are consequential on or arise out of the provisions of sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 27; and

(b) otherwise amend sections 65 and 67 of that Act.

The annual convention of the Theosophical Society and that of its Indian section will be held this year at Adyar, Madras from December 24 to 27, both days inclusive. It is not correct that it is to be held in Nagpur.

At the election for the Madras Commerce constituency (Indian) for the Indian Legislative Assembly, Mr. Naraindas Girdharidas secured 553 votes and was declared duly elected. Dewan Bahadur Govindas Chaturbhujdas was declared duly elected for the Southern India Chamber of Commerce constituency of the local Legislative Council.

The Hindu-Muslim fraternity celebrated the Prophet's day in Madras under the presidency of Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. There was a large gathering of both communities and among those present were Mrs. Annie Besant and the Hon. V. S. Sastri.

Sir Norcot Warren and party leave Calcutta to-day for Bombay *en route* home. Sir Valentine Chirol is expected to arrive Calcutta on Sunday and will stay at the Government House at Lord Ronaldshay's guest.

Grand Clearance Sale

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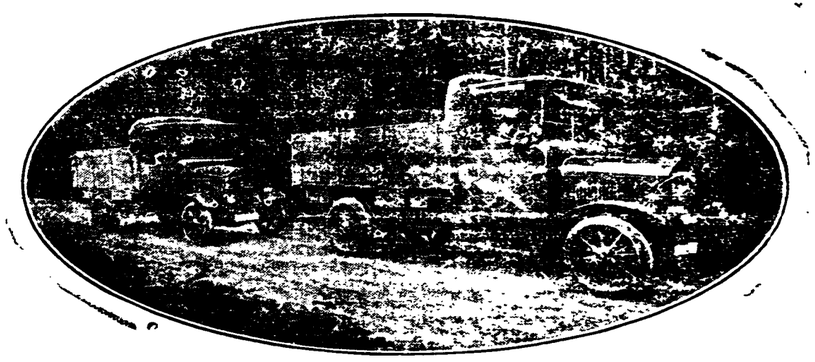

DIXI 3 TON LORRIES READY FOR Delivery.

DIXI TRUCKS

RUN ON KEROSIN OIL.

BUILT AFTER THE WAR

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NARANDAS V. DOSSA

B 14, HAMMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Try **IONA BLEND PELLISSON PERE'S DELBECK DRY**

SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY

a Peg of your choice

10 years old FRENCH BRANDY

The Peg to delight.

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(1911-1917 Vintage)

During X'MAS to Rejoice.

Sole Agents & Importers:

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ARMY CONTRACTORS—20 Fort Street—FORT—BOMBAY.

SINUSES.

are cured without oparation.

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Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,

152, *Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR

HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.

It effects an appreciable relief in a fortnight and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta B.

Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

INDIA IN 1919.*

This official publication, the latest of an annual series, shows marked improvement upon its predecessors. The form and general get-up are excellent, the reduction in price is also to be commended, and the selection of the topics and their treatment show several welcome features of improvement.

The report runs to 200 pages and there are 73 pages of appended documents. We wish that in future issues the report would be shortened. The space here given to the Budget and the review of trade appears excessive in view of the fact that both these matters are always dealt with fully in their own annual publications, of which the Trade Review is now published in a fairly readable style by the Statistical Department, and the Budget volume, with the speeches in the Indian Legislative Council has been fairly popular from the beginning of the Morley-Minto Councils in 1909. The only improvements these annual publications now need to secure an increasing sale are a more convenient form and a popular price; as soon as these are effected the editor of the series under review could safely assume that they are really before the public, and he might content himself in his own publication with a brief summary, adding only such comments as have become possible to him because of the later date at which he is dealing with them.

The public cannot expect anything but the official view in official publications. But even so the editor of an official publication could show a fair amount of open-mindedness. "India" in these publications is a word which necessarily bears two widely different meanings. In the first place the editor has to use the word very frequently as an abbreviation for the Government of India and its finances. Now it is not a mere matter of opinion but a fact about which most competent observers would agree that the finances of the Government of India are sound. Where the hide-bound official errs is in passing unconsciously from this limited meaning of the word, to its proper and wider meaning, viz., the people of India. His optimistic and laudatory statements about the finances of the Government of India are sound But he almost always passes from these to equally glowing and rosy statements about the economic and general condition of the people of India.

Prof. Rushbrook Williams, the editor of the present issue, is, we note with pleasure, free from this defect. Witness his account of the hardships necessarily resulting from the rise in prices and especially his contention that although the rise in India in the necessaries of life is much below what various European countries witnessed, the distress of the masses cannot be supposed to have been less acute, for the masses here are even in normal times very much nearer the verge of starvation. As another example of sympathetic treatment we may refer to his careful account of the mon soon failure of 1918 and its consequences.

In its attitude on purely political questions also the volume marks some advance which, we hope, will be maintained in future issues. Two of the resolutions at the Moderates' Conference in Calcutta, and the Reforms Resolution of the Amritsar Congress (1918)—the Resolution, viz., recording the opinion of the Congress that "the Reforms Act is inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing" are reproduced in full. In the account of these gatherings and in the general account of Indian political opinion during the period under review, the fact is distinctly grasped and noted that Indians of all parties entertained "a very lively fear lest, now that the war was over, and the hands of the Government, were more or less free, its attitude towards Indian aspirations in general should undergo a change." And, again, "There was a general apprehension, which, though quite unfounded, was none the less serious, that since the signing of the Armistice there had been a notable change in the attitude of the European community, both official and non-official, towards Indian aspirations generally, and towards political reforms in particular." But, perhaps, th most striking illustration of the compiler's open-mindedness is to be found in the following passage: "It might well seem that the entire Congress party is in some danger of drifting into an extreme attitude, not merely in regard to the reforms but also in regard to the whole relationship of India towards the British Commonwealth. It is devoutly to be hoped that this will not take place, for the enthusiasm of the younger members of the party, their receptivity to generous ideals and their realization of the necessity for sacrifice in the cause of political and social progress, constitute a driving force of great potential value to India."

Perhaps the most disappointing chapter in the volume is the one magniloquently entitled—"Foundations of Progress." It deals merely with the Co-operative Movement; scientific agricultural achievements, difficulties and prospects; irrigation, forest, produce and forest industries; sanitation and medical relief urban and rural; social reform problems; and the educational events of the period under review, including the Report of the Calcutta University Commission. That is all. There is not word here or anywhere else in the volume about the vernacular literatures or about Indian Art or about the original work in various branches of learning from abstruse metaphysics to positive and experimental science, which the Indian intellect is producing in increasing volume and of a rapidly improving quality. But indeed one might ransack the entire bulk of the official literature—blue-books and reports, pressnotes and resolutions and speeches, manufactures in ever-increasing quantities with the regularity of machinery and of a standardised quality, so much of sizing to so much of raw material—and fail altogether to discover what knowledge, our bureaucratic Government possesses, if any, of the Indian mind, the Indian heart, and the Indian imagination.

JANTU.

*A Report prepared for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of the 26th section of the Government of India Act, 1915. By L. F. Rushbrook Williams. Price One Rupee.

A JAINA SAINT.

"The Life and Stories of the Jaina Savior Parshvanatha," by Maurice Bloomfield. Published by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Of the twenty-four Jaina saints Mahavira was the last and is generally designated the "founder" of the sect. Parshvanatha was his immediate predecessor and, according to tradition, was born in 817 B. C. Several biographies of this Tirthankara are extant. The fullest is that by Bhavadevasuri. It was composed in 1312 and published by two Jaina scholars in 1912. Professor Bloomfield has published an English digest of this work with annotations. The summary occupies 130 pages, and the erudition displayed in the notes is altogether worthy of the distinguished American scholar.

The lives of Jaina saints are necessarily brief and uneventful from the point of view of secular history. Their previous incarnations add to the bulk of the narrative, which further swells out by the insertion of fables and legends of moral import. Parshvanatha was born as a prince of the Ikshvaku family at Benares. His fame spread and a princess of Kushasthala wished to marry him. A Svayamvara was announced, but the King of Kalinga, who was a rival suitor, wanted to prevent it and laid siege to the city. Parshvanatha's father proposed to join his forces with those of his ally, but the saint intervened, and by preaching his doctrine of love and righteousness, persuaded the enemy to relinquish his opposition. After sometime he rescued a serpent from a fire into which a Brahman ascetic had thrown it for the performance of a hideous rite. At the age of thirty Parshvanatha retired from the world for contemplation in a forest. Meanwhile the Brahman ascetic died and was reborn as an Asura. He attacked the meditative sage in various forms, but was unable to injure or disturb him. At last the enemy listened to the saint's preaching and was converted. This, in brief, is the story of the last incarnation. Nine births preceded it, in every one of which the Asura in his previous births attacked and killed the saint. They were originally brothers and sons of a royal priest. The Asura was the elder. He was a libertine and was disgraced and banished from the kingdom for his seduction of the younger brother's wife. Hence the inveterate animosity with which he pursued the victim of a wrong through successive incarnations. Love at last conquered hatred. The stories interwoven in the narrative include those of Sibi and Harischandra, the Jaina versions being somewhat different from Brahmanical Even "Vikrama's adventures in the body of a parrot" are inserted in the biography in defiance of modern notions of chronology.

It appears that Professor Bloomfield is engaged in compiling an Encyclopaedia of Hindu fiction. With the materials collected for that work he has enriched the notes by quoting parallels from various sources for the motifs with which Bhavadeva has embellished his narrative. He has also noted in an appendix proverbs and proverbial expressions found in this book, which are not incorporated in Bohtlingk's collection. A few of them may be quoted. Bow and string are straight by nature; yet they should bend in order to accomplish their purpose. There is no taste like salt, no friend like knowledge, no treasure like virtue, no enemy like anger. When destiny has brought misfortune, better death, beggary or service under enemies than appeal to one's relatives. Wise men can tell how much sand there is in the ocean. and the measure of a great mountain, but not the mind of a woman. At the third flying-up the peacock is sure to be caught; therefore try, try, try again.

The appendix in which Professor Bloomfield has collected examples of Prakrit influence on Bhavadeva's Sanskrit, is an admirable feature of the volume. Some of the words contained in the text are quoted in lexicons, but are not used in literature. A considerable number are not found even in lexicons. Nevertheless they are Sanskrit by origin. In some cases the etymology may be obscure; in others it is fairly clear. It is difficult to see why the critic should have included among "new or rare" words expressions like the following:—Galana-vastra; dharani-dhava; parakaya-pravesha; patta kunjara. A language which Pandits constantly use for literary purposes cannot be said to be really dead.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEM

"October and other poems," by Robert Bridges, William Heinemann, London, 1920.

This volume is interesting for the variety of metrical experiments it contains. The technique of the poems is almost flowless. The language is choice, and restrained with the restraint of men who are brought up on classical tastes. But of inspiration there is little. Neither the war nor the subsequent "peace" seem to have raised the present Poet Laureate of England above his usual self.

There are three classes of poems to be found here. First of all, there are poems which were written before the Great War, then there are some sonnets, and lastly, there are poems which were written during and were inspired by the War. In the first division come poems like "October," "The Curfew Tower," etc. We fail to understand why Virgin Mary is addressed as 'goddess,"—particulary when the poet in the subsequent lines of the poem (entitled "Our Lady") points out to her, that she owes all her greatness not to herself but to her Son! The poet's lament at the destruction of the Curfew Tower in the Windsor Castle and his scorn of the new one which has been built in its place is well expressed. The following lines are particularly good in it:—

"Archaeologic and counterfeited
The smoothest thing in all high street
As Eton scholars to-day may see:"

The sonnets are all built on the Petrarcan Model. The one on "Democritus" strongly reminds us of the fact that we are living in the age *par excellence* of Intellect. The war poems are all *inspired* (if we can use so high a word for them) by the narrower form of patriotism. Some of the sentiments expressed in them are either mean or unfair, or even false. He sees the vision of a millenium for the world when the United States joined in the war in 1917, for, he writes:—

Now are we pledged to win the Rights of man;
Labour and justice now shall have their way;
But alas, for his vision for time has not materialized it!

There is a poem in this volume which might interest Indians, for, it is entitled "England to India." There are generous-minded lines like the following in it:

Truth is as Beauty unconfined:
Various as Nature is man's mind:
Each race and tribe is as a flower
Set in God's garden with its dower of special instinct;

But the generosity of the poet is short lived. Traditional prejudices crop up in his mind a few lines later, for, he thinks that all these races and tribes of the world will be drawn towards Christ,—and thus given up their own religions,—which it is implied are bad!

V. B. M.

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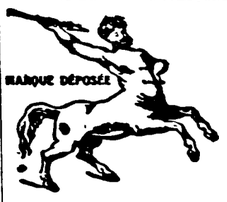

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